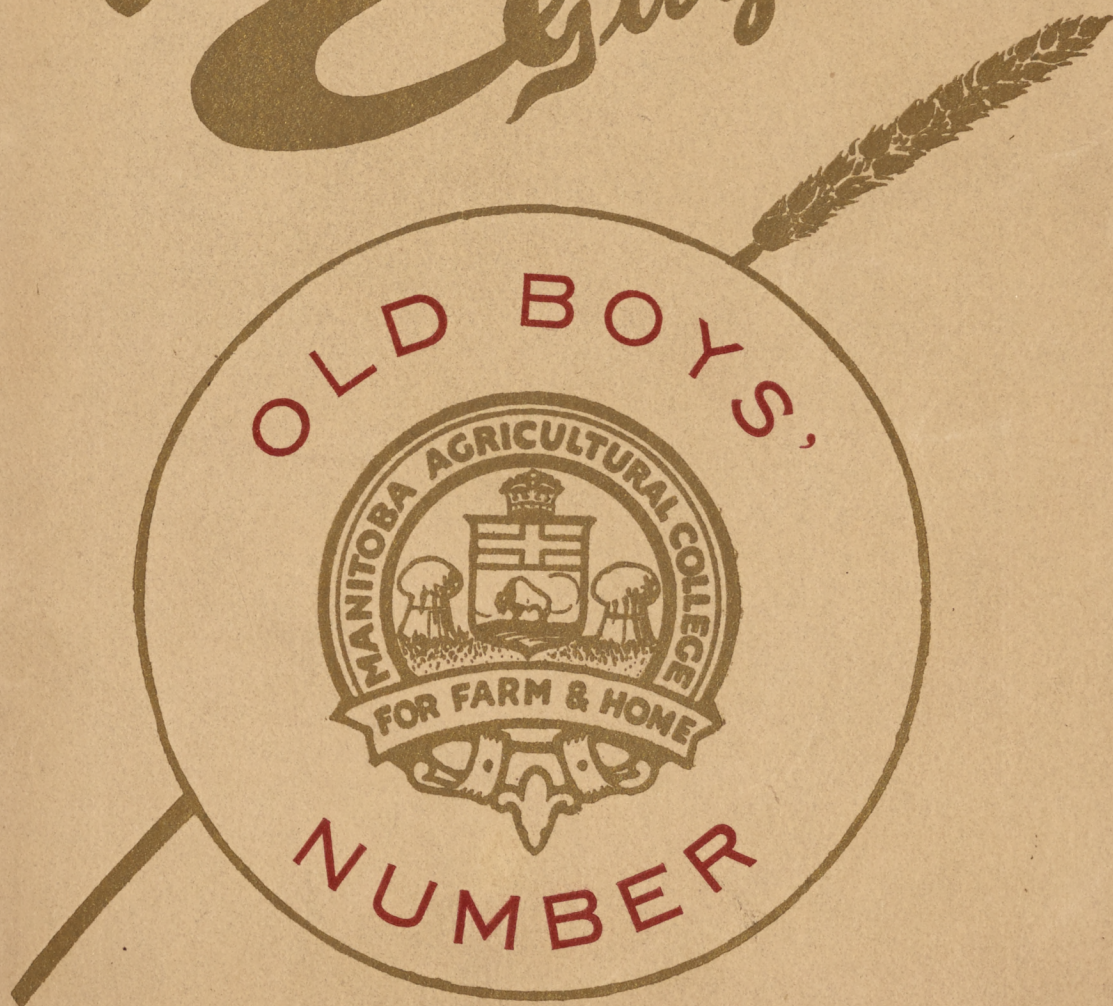


# The M.A.C. Gazette



FEBRUARY, 1915

Vol. VIII., No. 4



# A CLOTHES SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN

a Far Remove from the Ordinary and Commonplace

No man can fully appreciate the extent of this Eaton clothes service who has not seen the immense variety of beautifully tailored suits at \$12.50, \$16.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.



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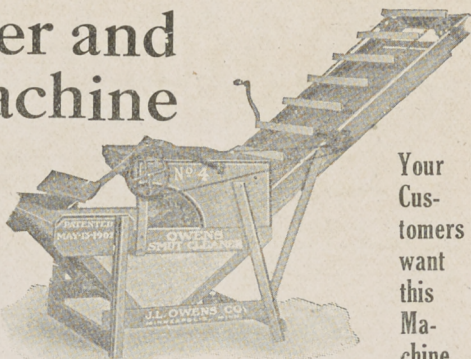
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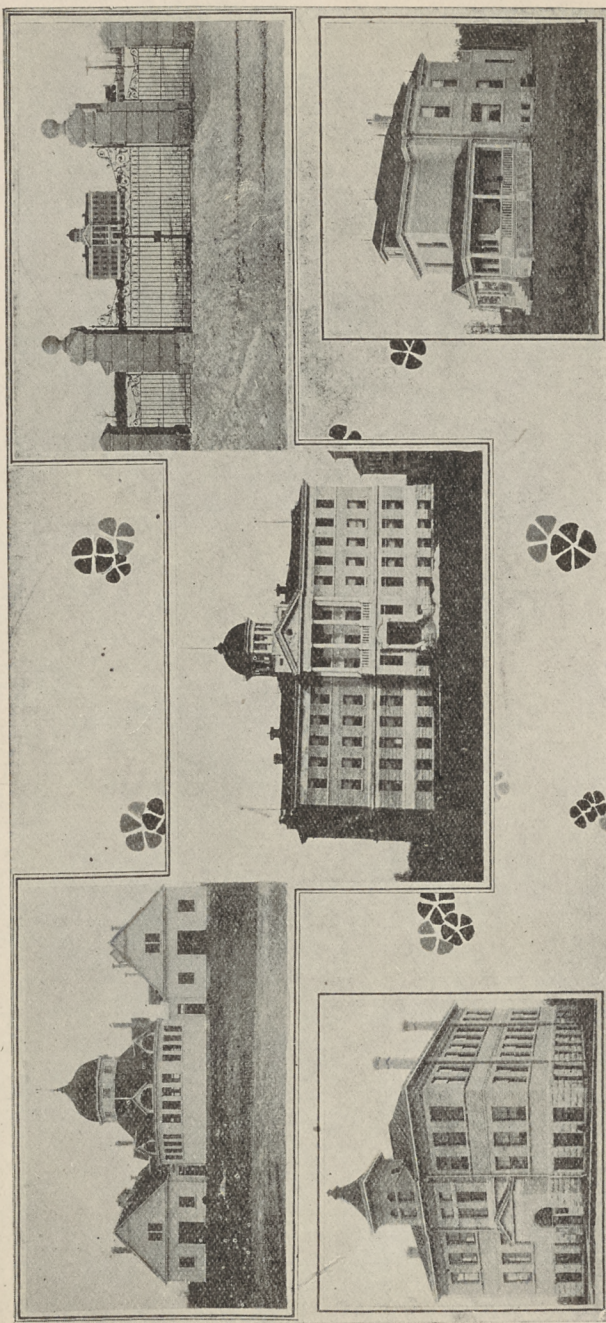
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#### A REMINDER OF OTHER DAYS

In these days when the new Manitoba Agricultural College is the cause of so many complimentary remarks, it is sometimes forgotten that life in the days when the old buildings were the centre of interest recalls to hundreds of "Old Boys" happy experiences. To assist in the perpetuation of these memories, and as a tribute to the Pioneers who laid the foundations of a rapidly developing institution, we present the above reminder of the old M. A. C.



# The M.A.C. Gazette

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS  
MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

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No. 4

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## EDITORIAL.



**“Old Boys  
and Girls,”  
Welcome!**

This February number is presented in honor of the “Old Boys and Girls.” To you whose keenness of vision perceived the opportunities before you, who paved the way for others to follow, who unreservedly poured out your talents in the interests of your Alma Mater, we welcome you back to our hearts.

In memory we retrace the steps of progress from the beginning. Face after face is revealed to the mind's eye. We picture scenes where lights of other days illumined the pathway by leadership and counsel. We recall that the initiative in organization devolved upon our Pioneers, who, never wavering, shouldered the burdens, and laid the foundations,—a monument to their foresight and wisdom, and a precedent to their successors. We honor the young men and women who have preceded us.

We have watched with interest your careers since leaving the gates of the institution we are now privileged to attend, and congratulate you upon the influence you are exerting in all things pertaining to community and national advancement. In the midst of your various activities we ask you to pause and join us in living again together the happy days of other years.



We extend to you the glad hand! Not all will be able to gather at the "Old Boys' and Girls' Reunion"; distance and duty in many cases prevent it. Through these columns, however, which are yours as well as ours, we remind you that together we form a band united by a common tie, with mutual aims and purposes, and with undying loyalty to the traditions of our Alma Mater.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Our Graduates.** Surveying the field of agricultural industry in Western Canada. we are able to point to many of the leaders in thought and action, and say of each, "He is a graduate of the M. A. C." Since 1911 there has been annually a class that has completed the regular five-year course and has stepped out into the broader arena of life to answer the call to larger service. Upon leaving College they have entered upon new duties, where they aim to pour out rather than imbibe the results of the latest and best in scientific investigation and experiment.

In selecting the field that will permit of the widest range of opportunity, our graduates have undertaken a diversity of duties. Many have elected to return to the farm, and work out in practice the multitude of ideas that dominate their activities. They are doing a splendid work, and we hold in high admiration the men who are willing to sacrifice proffered positions that carry with them publicity and tempting initial salaries for the less conspicuous, but intensely practical work of farmers of the best class. We realize, however, that the public men connected with the development of agriculture are exerting a tremendous influence, and we view with favor the fact that so many of our men occupy positions of trust and honor, with jurisdiction over large sections of territory and population. Some have undertaken educational work in colleges and agricultural schools; others are to be found in government live-stock and field husbandry branches; some are increasing interest and production in the departments of dairying and forestry, while others are managing large private concerns of an agricultural nature. So numerous are the activities of our graduates that we do not attempt to deal with them fully.

There is one comment we can make without hesitation or fear of contradiction. It is this,—Our men have "made good." It is gratifying upon reviewing their records to note that wherever the clarion call of duty has been sounded, whenever a contingency demanded sound judgment and practical application, the man to step into the breach was ready. As the pages of our history are written, may the future repeat the story of the past, that we who are yet to follow, have likewise stood up to the test.

\* \* \* \* \*

**The Alumni Association:** If the graduates read no other article in this issue than **Its Future.** that relating to the extension of the scope of usefulness of the Alumni Association of this College, it will be time well spent. It contains an outline of the possibilities of that organization if the wholehearted support of each graduate is given to it. By this support is meant the willingness to sacrifice what may seem upon first consideration a good deal, but if the ultimate end is secured, the benefits that shall result will be far in excess of any initial inconvenience.

Briefly, the requirements and objects of the proposed scheme are similar to those in operation in other institutions on the Continent. Each graduate



upon leaving College is expected to contribute, either by cash or a note payable during the following summer, a sum sufficient to insure by investment an annual return that shall cover his membership fee to the Association, and his subscription to its official organ, which in this case is "The M. A. C. Gazette." The membership fee goes to meet the expenditure connected with the duties of the secretaries and toward providing for a reunion every five years. The necessary outlay would be probably twenty-five dollars per graduate, though this matter would need to be determined definitely by the Alumni executive.

The question has been freely discussed by various graduates and prospective ones, and the feeling generally exists that at present the Association is not accomplishing its purpose. The fact that membership fees and "Gazette" subscriptions do not arrive regularly is due primarily to oversight on the part of the members, which condition would be obviated by the payment of a "Life Membership." At the same time, by means of class organization affiliated with the central governing body, a complete system of keeping in touch with each individual is at once secured.

The Association as it exists at present should deal with this matter, and it should be thoroughly discussed during the "Old Boys' Reunion" this month. It is necessary that the co-operation of all present graduates be an assured fact, and each succeeding class will in all probability follow suit.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **From Pillar to Plow.**

Last year's readers of the "Gazette" will recall the cover design that was used for most of the issues, the work of Professor V. W. Jackson. It represented a view of a partly plowed field, from the shadows of the four stately pillars at the entrance of the Administration Building. Obviously the idea conveyed was the relation of the College—the provincial institution of learning—to the Farm, the provincial medium of production.

This relation suggests to us the welfare of the ex-students from the standpoint of continuous utilization of the facilities at hand here, even though intervening mileage exists. The Extension Department is certainly accomplishing a great deal, but there is no reason why there should not be more use made of the department through the initiative of the "Old Boys" themselves. If a pamphlet were issued and circulated, outlining definite channels through which ex-students and others could call upon the department for assistance in literary, social and community development, the scope of work accomplished would be at once enlarged.

To be more explicit, we would refer to the fact that our splendid library of over two thousand volumes is not used during the summer months to a very large extent, while everywhere throughout the province people are hungering for just such reading matter. Could not some system of circulating libraries be devised that would permit of books being passed from one district to another at different times?

We learn with pleasure that the Extension Department is considering ways and means of co-operating with the College branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in furthering interest in the aims of the association throughout the province. Social surveys have been made in some districts already, with a view to determining conditions, economically and



according to population, education, religion, and the general tone of community life. When finally the needs of the people are understood, we may expect far-reaching results.

It is generally admitted that life socially in many rural districts is not what it should be. Until leaders appear who are able to stimulate interest in community development along literary, athletic and economic lines, very little seems to be attempted. It is when these leaders go from such institutions as this that the Extension Department should be ready to assist them. How may this be done?

The Agricultural College of North Dakota places the speeches and other literary products of the students in its library, and advises community organizations that this material is at their disposal. The result has been that where otherwise a few hundred at the most would be enlightened upon current topics, now thousands of residents of the State are given the same privilege. From the varied other forms of entertainment and social gatherings that are enjoyed in college, as well as the methods of conducting successful athletic programmes, there is gradually collected a valuable fund of information that others should receive the benefit of.

Doubtless our Extension Department is extending its field as rapidly as circumstances warrant. We feel, however, that the fact is often lost sight of, that through the medium of the "Old Boys," who are familiar with the activities of the college, the efficiency of the department could be increased, if more effort were made to furnish them with assistance from time to time.

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**Mostly  
About Girls.**

Our foregoing remarks may be construed as referring more especially to boys, or, to be more correct, to "Old Boys."

Of course, we could not with any degree of safety speak of our lady ex-students as "Old Girls." Whatever names they are now known by matters little; they will always be remembered as having contributed largely toward making the student life in our halls more pleasant.

The course of study in Home Economics has been constantly growing in favor, and each year has seen an increase in enrolment. The result has been that from every portion of Manitoba, and from many points in other provinces, young women have come with the principal object of adding to their efficiency. Incidentally, they have been able to assist in making college life more enjoyable by their wholehearted entrance into all phases of social activity.

Those whose college days date back a couple of years have many interesting experiences to relate. If Roblin Hall could but speak there would be unfolded secrets of mysterious escapades, that have baffled all attempts at solution. Of those good old days when "living down town" was a reality, there are recollections cherished of pleasant experiences connected with those residence duties.

We must even admit that in these days a girl's life at the M. A. C. is not altogether intolerable. Of course, she has difficulty in finding time to read all the rules and regulations, and remembering the precise hour of the day when it is permissible to speak to her friend the student in Agriculture, but even with these slight encumbrances the friendships made and experiences that can be lived only at college vastly outweigh the seeming inconveniences.



The idea expressed by Prof. Churchill in a short address not long ago in the words, "Throw away your hammer and buy a horn," is particularly apt at this time. In other words, "Don't knock, but boost." Ex-students, support your Alma Mater, because you know it is worthy of your support.

\* \* \* \* \*

In recognition of the response of so many of our "Old Boys" who have gone to the front or are at present in training we present "The Honor Roll" in another part of this number. The sentiment of the entire Student Body with reference to their readiness to uphold the honor of the Empire, is one of unstinted appreciation and admiration.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Intercollegiate debates that are taking place should be attended whenever possible. It is assumed that all will attend those in which our own college participates, but it will be well worth the time and effort necessary, to hear representatives of sister institutions contend for supremacy upon subjects of current interest. Above all, keep the date of the International Debate in mind.

\* \* \* \* \*

The presentation of "The Bankrupt" by The University Dramatic Society in the Walker Theatre, Feb. 4, was one of the treats of the season. Judging from the beginning that has been made, the future success of the society is assured. The work of the characters was, without exception, of high calibre, and we shall look forward annually to the staging of a play by this students' organization.

\* \* \* \* \*

Speaking of Dramatics reminds us that our own Dramatic Club is busy rehearsing for an evening's entertainment in the near future. This being the first year of the Club's existence, it is essential that every effort be made to give those handling the details our heartiest support.

### THINGS THAT COUNT

Not what we have but what we use,  
 Not what we see but what we choose—  
 These are the things that mar or bless  
 The sun of human happiness.  
 The things nearby, not things afar,  
 Not what we seem but what we are—  
 These are the things that make or break,  
 That give the heart its joy or ache.  
 Not what seems fair but what is true,  
 Not what we dream but good we do—  
 These are the things that shine like gems,  
 Like stars in fortune's diadems.  
 Not what we take but what we give,  
 Not as we pray but as we live—  
 These are the things that make for peace,  
 Both now and after time shall cease.

—The Outlook.



# Early Pioneer Days in Red River Settlement

S. R. HENDERSON

Chairman Advisory Board of Agricultural Societies of Manitoba

If we take a glance backward, which is helpful sometimes, we find that just one hundred years ago Lord Selkirk brought to the Red River through the Hudson's Bay, a band of settlers—many of them Scotch, from Sutherlandshire—and planted them upon the banks of the Red River. This was the party—the majority of whom were the means of holding our country for the British Crown and opening up a country which is one of the brightest jewels in that crown, and shall perhaps some day herself become a mighty Empire.

The foundations which the Kildonan people laid then, for religious, educational and social uplift, are the reasons why we today are enjoying the liberties, prosperity and advantages we do. After waiting thirty-six years for a minister of their own persuasion, viz., Presbyterian, at last in 1851 Rev. John Black arrived. The Kildonan Church was built, and she stands today, a monument to the lives of these early settlers, for she has scattered her seeds of righteousness throughout our whole western land, and the name of John Black is revered by all acquainted with his life's work, and the little church in East Kildonan, recently erected, is a testimony of the work he accom-

*A son of real Pioneers of the Red River Valley, himself a life-long resident of Manitoba, Mr. Henderson is particularly well qualified to relate experiences of the early days. Besides being a Pioneer, "Good Roads" Henderson, as he is appreciatively termed, has attained prominence in his native Province as an advocate of all, and the originator of many projects, that have as their object better agriculture and improved rural conditions in general.*

plished for the settlement, and many men distinguished in church work, have gone forth from this influence, such as Alexander Matheson, Archbishop Matheson, Rev. S. Polson, Rev. R. G. McBeth, Rev. David Anderson,

and many others.

The schools in those early days, although primitive in many ways, sent forth men who have taken their place in all walks of life and invariably rose to the top.

Hon. John Norquay, who became premier of Manitoba, and his ability as a statesman has never been surpassed in our Province; Hon. A. M. Sutherland, who was Attorney General at the time of his death; Sheriff Inkster, and a host of others I could mention in all walks of life, were sons of those early settlers, and it is doubtful if we today with all our advancement, are turning out a product equal to what our Pioneer institutions accomplished.

The early social customs of the settlement were of such a kind that every person knew every other body. The social little dance, where the Scotch reels and the Red River Jigs played a great part, and sometimes a little hot Scotch too, are recollections still talked of.

The old debating societies were



carried on during the winter months, and were a source of great entertainment as well as a splendid training for the young men, because this was really the only opportunity afforded them for the practice of public speaking, and great attention was given to the discussion and planning of their religious educational and social problems, which they had to solve, although not to the same extent as we find at the present time.

New Year was the big day, calling on friends, and horse racing, being the principal events participated in.

In the early days of the Red River settlement the people had to bring their goods from England through

Red River and what was known as St. Clouds or St. Pauls, Minnesota. The settlers with their strings of Red River Carts would freight packages of furs from the Hudson's Bay Company to St. Pauls, and returning would have loads of goods for the settlement as well as freight for the Company. Some very daring accounts of these trips are given by many men yet living, who accompanied these parties, especially of their encounter with bands of Indians, who were not any too friendly to the white settlers. Notwithstanding all those difficulties there was much to attract the young men to engage in these enterprises. Sometimes



the Hudson's Bay Company. These were brought down through the Hudson's Bay to Lake Winnipeg, up the Red River to Kildonan, and upon more than one occasion the boats chartered by the Company were only single bottomed ships, and the insurance was not put on a boat of this kind, which often resulted in a total loss to the settler of from fifty to five hundred pounds, besides the loss of having no goods for that year. But coming along down to the fifties and sixties quite a trade arose between

two trips were made from Kildonan to St. Pauls in one season, about sixteen days were occupied on the route from Winnipeg to St. Pauls, and the same on return, which would include the ferrying of many streams and bridging of others, 100 pounds to a cart being the average load. There was much rivalry between the parties having the best horse or ox, the one that could draw the biggest load through a river or creek, or the swiftest running horse in the party. Bets would often be made, for instance,



on an ox known as Skunk, in the Henderson party as the crack of the bunch, or sometimes on McBeth's spotted horse, or Munroe's Coy. Rivalry between parties as to which would reach their destination first was always keen.

One of these parties was in St. St. Pauls, Minnesota, when J. J. Hill the great railway magnate, took the first engine into the place, and they describe it as certainly a red letter day not to be forgotten.

The early settlers mostly all followed agricultural pursuits. In the beginning they had no animals, so that the hoe was used to plant their little crops, but later they began to raise some cattle and so from step to step they gradually increased their cultivated areas. Then came the problem of disposing of the produce. The Hudson's Bay Company would buy a certain quantity of wheat, beef, pork, etc., and would issue tickets for same and in that way some of the settlers could dispose of a very small quantity.

Then there was quite a trade between the buffalo hunters and the people. In the spring the settlers would advance them flour, and in the fall when they returned from their hunt, would deliver the buffalo meat, pemican and dry meat, in return for the flour.

As the settlers prospered they raised more stock and cultivated more land; the sickle, scythe and hand flail were abandoned for the old reaper, where a man stood on a platform and forked off the sheaves. These were also used for some time in mowing the hay, but soon the first mowers and revolving rakes were brought in

from the south. The Indians were the only help that the early settlers had for harvesting their crops, until immigrants began to arrive from the East. These Indians were industrious and would do an honest day's work, and were paid so much for every hundred sheaves cut with the sickle. The treadmills were used for threshing, driven by two horses and did very good work. The crops raised in those days far exceeded in yield anything I have seen in late years.

The grinding of the wheat has also undergone many changes—from the hand mill to the wind mill and water power, and later to the steam grist mills.

A man would take his wheat to the mill and get his flour, a product of his own wheat, and know that he was getting full value in return, and an article more palatable and productive of bone and muscle than flour produced today.

Along in the sixties and seventies the country began to open up and some settlers came in, and many of them did much pioneer work and should be recognized. But the peoples who came one hundred years ago, toiled amid frost, pestilence, rebellion, starvation, and everything that we can imagine. They were resolute and determined to lay the foundation of this new country so that their descendants and peoples of other nations, coming to possess this land, should stand up and bless the men and women for their endurance, honesty of purpose, uprightness, and all those qualities that make for righteousness that caused them to possess and hold our land for Canada and the British Empire.

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### Dramatic Advice

Do what you can, being what you are;  
Shine like a glow-worm if you cannot be a star.



# Agricultural Journalism

## Its Relation to Canadian Agriculture

J. H. McCULLOCH

The remarkable development of Canadian Agriculture has necessarily brought in its train many great problems. An agricultural territory, measured in thousands of miles, with widely differing conditions of climate and soil, supporting an agricultural population which varies greatly in nationalities, adaptability and education;—such a country developed at a rate without precedent in the history of colonization, must necessarily present its statesmen and citizens with social and economic problems of the most important nature.

Contemporaneous with the establishment of agriculture in Canada we have the introduction of farm journalism, and this profession has been intimately associated with the problems which have confronted, and are now confronting, the Canadian farmer. It can without hesitation be said that no factor has been more potent in solving many of these problems. Agricultural journalism is as old as the honorable profession it represents; it has grown and flourished in exactly the same proportion as agriculture has grown and flourished. Its success can be said to have been the barometer which registered agricultural success, and its reverses can as truly be said to register the reverses common to all young agricultural countries.

Education and agriculture are terms which cannot be successfully separated, and it is upon this fundamental fact that a strong, representative farm press is necessary. The educational sphere of agricultural journalism embraces practically everything which has a direct or indirect bearing on agriculture. Its power of disseminating knowledge is practically untrammelled. In practice, however, there are three great phases in which it comes very close to agriculture. These are the economic, technical, and social spheres.

*In which the potency of the pen as a factor in stimulating progress in all phases of agriculture is discussed. Mr. McCulloch points out the multitude of opportunities to promote increased production and better rural conditions through the medium of the farm journal.*

It has generally come to be recognized that the political or economic environment of the farmer may have as great, or even greater, influence on his prosperity than the prosecution of his farming operations, because it is an undisputed fact that, irrespective of the economic success which a farmer may attain in producing live stock or grain, this success can very rapidly be nullified by the existence of restricted marketing conditions, by the opposition of manufacturers and speculators, or by other economic stumbling blocks over which individually he can exercise little or no control. The day has arrived when specialization in agricultural production demands specialization in the disposition of agricultural products, and this is where the agricultural press of Canada occupies a prominent position, in advocating economic reforms, and in opposing, where necessary, political or economic conditions which militate against the interests of the industry upon which our status as a nation depends. To accomplish this

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demands a farm journalism of fearless attitude and clear vision. It demands financial sacrifices which only the high class farm journal can appreciate. Such a policy means a certain antagonizing of those organizations whose existence is only explained by the exploitation of the

There are a thousand ways in which the farm press are striving to bring about the emancipation of the farmer from an economic standpoint. They are doing this by popularizing and developing the co-operative spirit among farmers, by bringing pressure to bear on arbitrary and un-



THE FIRST M. A. C. GAZETTE STAFF, 1908.

Left to Right (standing)—W. W. Thomson, S. Rodgers, A. J. McMillan, T. J. Harrison, R. D. Colquette, W. E. August.

Left to right (sitting)—G. A. Todd, J. A. McLellan, J. C. Smith.

farmer. It represents an annual money loss through the repudiating of pernicious advertising, and it also represents a serious impediment to rapid expansion because, until education and agriculture are more closely interwoven there will still be farmers who cannot appreciate the co-relations of political readjustments and the furthering of agriculture.

compromising systems of agricultural credit, by opposing franchise which favors manufacturing interests to the detriment of the farmer purchaser, by exercising an influence in conserving our agricultural resources and in distinguishing and rectifying as far as lies within their power economic conditions which are not in full sympathy with agricultural extension. To accomplish this, or to



have endeavored to accomplish this, is the real criterion of a farm journal's value to the agricultural community.

The influence in furthering greater technical knowledge of agricultural operations constitutes another great function of farm journalism. We have become accustomed to the expression "that the farmer of to-day lacks the technical knowledge which is essential to the management of a modern farm." Our agricultural colleges, and all the institutions tributary to them, are accomplishing the greatest work in this direction. They constitute the great source of technical knowledge and the sphere of the farm press is to extend this work, and the necessity of such a distributing factor is clearly obvious when we consider how few farmers ever attend an agricultural college or ever read agricultural literature of any kind.

In the feeding and care of live stock; in the rotation of crops; in the disposition and care of machinery; in the eradication of weeds; in the keeping of intelligible accounts, and all the items which go to differentiate between profitable and unprofitable farming;—these can be discussed by a competent farm press to the greatest advantage.

Commercialism has been charged to the farm press to some extent, but the criticism only relates to those few journals which operate purely for the financial gain offered by agriculture as an advertising field. Commercialism, of course, is as important in farm journalism as is water in growing crops, but the real farm journal does not sacrifice the usefulness of its editorial matter to the ebb and flow of advertising, and this fact is well illustrated by the established farm journals which, although experiencing very difficult conditions at the present time, are nevertheless putting

additional effort into directing agricultural operations which will cope with the peculiar conditions governing production at the present time.

The sphere of farm journalism in relation to the social development of the Canadian farmer is a far-reaching one. Just as we cannot build up a successful agriculture by technical application of labor if there are militating conditions of marketing, so we cannot build up a permanent agriculture at the expense of retrogression in the social life of the farm. To assist in correcting this social stagnation in moral life is a challenge to farm journalism. It is a challenge, too, that they are meeting.

We have become accustomed to the whole-hearted way in which many newspapers criticize the social atmosphere of farm life. Few can offer a solution, because they cannot approach the rural question sympathetically. It remains for the farm press to give expression to a policy calculated to remedy such disadvantages.

This is infinitely more valuable than criticism. Farm journals realize their influence in correcting social evils. They realize that until the farmer and his family receive consideration as a social unit, instead of a purely producing unit, we cannot grapple effectively with our rural social problems. It is at once evident that a strong farm press can be instrumental in changing the whole social fabric of our rural communities. They are doing this by meeting facts squarely in the face; by emphasizing social intercourse between the farmer and his wife and family; by recommending a certain suppression of individualistic tastes in favor of community tastes; by encouraging the formation of women's institutes, and by advocating many other



territory with the unparalleled waste in production and marketing, one is struck with the need of education. Education can only be obtained for our farmers by representation, and as a representative unit a competent farm press must occupy a position of great importance.

changes which add to the pleasure of farm life.

Our agricultural potentialities are unlimited, but our agriculture is as yet primitive. As one becomes acquainted with this tremendous country; when one compares the phenomenal awakening of this tremendous

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### NEWS ITEMS

The final Intercollegiate debate takes place March 5 between Varsity and Agricultural. The subject submitted is "Resolved, that the neutral attitude assumed by the government of the United States toward the present European war is not in the best interests of the American people." Our representatives are Messrs. W. R. Barker and F. G. Barnes.

A course of lectures on "The Grain Trade," by Mr. Piper, Manager of the Imperial Elevator Co., is being given to the Graduating Class.

The final interclass debate is scheduled for March 1st between the Fifth and First Years. At time of going to press the subject had not been decided upon. Fifth Year speakers are Messrs. W. J. Stone and L. V. Lohr; the First Year speakers are Messrs. H. C. Andrews and Brinkman.

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It will be noticed that a number of the departments of the College have inserted notes outlining the work being done at the present time in those departments and giving a short plan of the work to be undertaken in the future. We shall continue this system of letting our ex-students and students know what plans are being worked out, by inserting notes from the remainder of the departments in the March issue.

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Gazette takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the many courtesies extended to us at various times by the farm journals published in Winnipeg. We would mention particularly the "Nor'-West Farmer," the "Farmer's Advocate," and the Grain Grower's Guide." In their readiness to assist us by the loan of cuts that have been used in our magazine, they have rendered us very great service. We acknowledge their kindness with thanks, at the same time bespeaking for them a continuance and increase of the favor they enjoy with the agricultural population of the West.



# Manitoba Agricultural College Alumni Association

WM. BETTS '15

This association is composed of degree graduates only and was formed for the specific purpose of linking together

for future years those friendships which sprang into life during the time spent in the College halls. It is a most laudable purpose and one which will be recognized as the fundamental principle underlying the structure of society. Men having a common aim and object should endeavor to keep in close touch with each other, so that they may be a help one to the other in their endeavors to propagate the principles inculcated during College life.

Friendships made during the five years at College should not be lightly broken, but we all know the trouble which arises when, having once launched our ship on life's ocean, diverse winds and currents separate us, other interests and associations surround us, and we lose the connecting link which should have bound us to our classmates. This is where the Alumni steps in, and by furnishing us with a list of our classmates' addresses each year, we are enabled to join the chain once more and walk in unison together.

The official organ of the association, the "M.A.C. Gazette," you will readily agree, is not one of the weakest links which bind us to our Alma Mater. It is demonstrated every year by the receipt of letters from the "Old Boys," expressing their heartfelt thanks for the tie which binds them to their friends and

*At the request of the Editor, an outline of a scheme being considered by those interested is hereby given. Graduates are asked to be prepared to discuss the question at the "Old Boys' Reunion."*

keeps them in touch with College life, that the step taken by the Alumni in making this magazine the means of communi-

cation between us is justified.

To overcome the trouble is remembering the inconvenient and troublesome matter of the subscription which becomes overdue, and causes worry both to the "Gazette" staff and to you, as well as to keep the annual membership fee paid, a life membership fee of twenty-five dollars is being considered for the Alumni Association, this to be paid either at the date of graduation or by note payable during the following summer. This amount will then be invested by the committee composed of the class secretaries, bringing in interest at not less than 4%, 50c. of which goes to the "Gazette" each year, the balance to be used for expenses incurred by the secretaries of the different classes, and toward the outlay connected with the Alumni Re-union every fifth year, the first to take place during 1916, place and date to be decided by the secretaries.

Thus the twenty-five dollars secures you the "Gazette" for life and pays all dues for the association.

Every graduate should make it a point to join this association, and to assist in keeping together the members of his own class. The man who seeks to do well by others usually does well to himself. Join the Alumni and cement those friendships you have made, give assistance to your classmates, and assist in making your



Alma Mater an institution to be proud of, not only by you and your classmates, but to hand down to pos-

terity the priceless blessing of an institution made great by your endeavors.

## Agricultural Engineering Notes

The Agricultural Engineering Department is putting on a short course in Steam Traction Engineering, beginning March 12th until April 2nd. Students who have friends contemplating taking this work will do well to call their attention to the date of the course, as the correspondence indicates a large attendance. It would be well to let your friends know at an early date, as only a certain number can be accommodated.

Increased interest is being taken in the Loudon Hardware Specialty Company Barn Plan Contest this year. Some twenty students are preparing plans—one from first and second years, fourteen from third year, and two from fourth and fifth years. Professor Peters and Mr. Milne will judge again this year, which will insure uniformity of grading—a very difficult proposition in a contest of this kind. The banquet, at which the results will be announced, will be held early in March.

So far only third year degree students have entered the T. Eaton Model Farm Home Contest. It is to be hoped that a number in the advanced years will also enter this competition. In fact, they should be most interested in house plans. The drawings do not have to be in until the end of March.

Arrangements are being completed for a Good Roads Conference and short course to be held March 3, 4 and 5. Instruction in the most up-to-date and economical methods of road construction and maintenance will be given, with illustrations. Some of the ablest men on good road construction will be present to import their knowledge gained by practical experiences, including S. H. MacDonald, Highway State Engineer of Iowa; P. P. Sharples, Road Construction Expert of New York State, and Mr. Mullen, State of Minnesota. These experts, together with our provincial engineers, will discuss such subjects as:

Road drainage.

Culverts.

Construction and maintenance of earth roads.

What constitutes a complete job of road work.

Low cost roads.

Road machinery.

Characteristics of high class gravel roads.

Legal interpretation of Good Roads Act.

Traction Test on various roads.

Financing good roads.

Value of good roads to a community.

This programme should be of great value to the municipalities in handling their road problems.

Special rates are being arranged for on all the railways.



## Society of Agricultural Engineers

An organization bearing the above name has been formed by an enthusiastic group of students in agricultural engineering. The object of this society is to bring together those specially interested into an organization where popular subjects can be fully and freely discussed, also to provide a medium whereby provision can be made to obtain men to talk on engineering problems of interest that are not taken up in the regular work, in the classrooms and laboratories.

A few of the subjects suggested for future meetings are as follows: Oils—for Light, Fuel, Lubrication;

War Machinery, Construction of the Panama Canal, etc. It is probable that some of the lectures, and discussions of more general interest, will be thrown open to all students who care to attend and take part in them.

The first meeting was called Feb. 1st and the officers elected are as follows:—

Hon. Pres.—Prof. W. J. Gilmore.

Pres.—Chas. L. Spellman.

Vice-Pres.—Frank Belway.

Sec.-Treas.—S. H. Henderson.

Programme Committee — R. O. Hughes, H. F. Danielson, F. Parkinson, R. M. Hopper, R. N. Stewart.

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## Department of Horticulture and Forestry

The work of this department necessarily falls into two groups, (a) That carried on indoors, consisting of lectures and practical demonstrations to the regular and special students throughout the year, (b) The preparation and maintenance of the grounds around the buildings, and the cultivation of vegetables and fruits for experimental purposes and for home consumption. The former is now being carried out on the first floor of the new Horticulture and Biology building. The accommodation consists of a large lecture theatre, three splendidly equipped laboratories and a display room. This last is being stocked up very rapidly, and proves a great attraction to visitors as well as a source of information to students. In addition to these there are two large greenhouses, a conservatory, two spacious potting rooms, and starerom, all of which are requisitioned periodically for practical work in Horticulture and Floriculture.

The regular work of the teaching course is being given during the college year as heretofore. The summer teaching for the Normal Course students is carried on at two periods: May-June, and July-August, for a period of four weeks each time. The garden plots were larger than ever last summer, each plot measuring 8x12 feet, with a walk all around each plot. In the future there will likely be added a short course in Horticulture to correspond to short courses given in other departments.

The outdoor work of this department has during the past year consisted largely of preparatory work, levelling the lawns, laying out drives, starting the nursery and fruit sections, etc. Active steps were taken last spring to get the campus and the grounds adjoining the buildings brought to a proper grade and put in good shape for seeding. Work was also begun on the drives and walks, which are necessary to connect up the various parts of the grounds and



complete the landscape plan. Practically all parts of the grounds are in a good state of cultivation and should be brought to a condition fit for seedling in a reasonably short time.

Plans are being made to set out, as soon as conditions will permit, for the purposes of ornamentation, suitable collections of trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowering plants.

Some ten acres have been reserved for a vegetable garden, nursery, and trial ground for hardy fruits. Steps have been taken to establish a plantation of fruits. A quantity of hardy apple trees were moved from the old grounds and placed in position. A number of hardy plum trees have also been planted and should give some excellent hardy stock for dis-

tribution throughout the province. In addition, tests will be made with other hardy fruits including strawberries, red and black raspberries, red and black currants, gooseberries, and bush cherries. Much valuable work remains to be done along this line, and the Department can doubtless render a valuable service in developing some reliable hardy fruit trees.

There are a number of promising fields which lie open for development by the Department, among which might be mentioned: (1) Testing out untried fruits and vegetables; (2) Developing varieties of fruits and vegetables better suited to our soil and climatic conditions.

## Notes from the Botany Department

Twenty-four grasses and sixteen clovers have been established in the permanent grass and clover plots back of the Biology Building. They are:—Bent Grass or Fiorin, Annual Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Westernweth's Rye, Timothy, Meadow Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Hard Fescue, Tall Fescue, Red Fescue, Crested Dogtail, Dactylis Glomerata, Woodside Meadow Grass, Bromus inermis, Bromus schraederi, Tall Oat Grass, Yellow Oat Grass, Sweet Vernal, Meadow Foxtail, White Dutch Clover, Broad Red Clover, Perennial Red Clover, Mammoth White Clover, Alsike Clover (hybridum), Yellow Suckling Clover, Yellow Trefoil (Medicago), Crimson Clover (incarnatum), Lucerne or Alfalfa, Lotus Major, Lotus corniculatus, Chicory, Sheep's Burnet, Sheep's Parley, Kidney Vetch, Yarrow. To the north of these varieties of plants and shrubs will form a nucleus of a botanical garden and arboretum. A Caragana hedge will

be planted around this in the spring, and a pond for aquatic plants to be filled by the hydrant is also on the programme.

Experimental plots for treatment of wheat smut were much affected with rust this year and made results unreliable.

Two hundred plants were added to the herbarium last summer.

Four hundred enquiries regarding weeds and so forth were answered last year.

The following specimens have been added to the museum:—Painted Turtle, Nests of Herring Gull, Purple Crackle, Spotted Sandpiper, Red Winged Blackbird. Mounted specimens of Jack Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Pickerel, and Perch, Red Fox and Grouse, Timber Wolf, Porcupine, Pair Rusty Blackbirds, White Breasted Nuthatch, Harris's Sparrow, Junco, Fly Catcher, Finch, Casts White Fish, Red Mullett, Mooneye (Goldeye), set birds' Feet, Brewer's Blackbird, Horned Lark, Sparrow



Hawk, pair Cow Birds, pair Red Wing, Flicker, Robin, pair Sap Sucker, pair Hairy Woodpecker, Olive Backed Thrush, Savannah Sparrow, pair Palm Warbler, Humming Bird, Magnolia Warbler, Chestnut Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Black Poll Warbler, Fox Sparrow, Lincoln Sparrow, pair Pileated Woodpeckers, pair Three Toed Woodpeckers, Hairy Woodpecker, pair Orioles, pair Flickers, pair Oven Bird, Brewer's Blackbird, Purple Crackle, Catbird, Bluebird, Meadow Lark, Canada Jay, Robin, House Wren, pair Vesper Sparrows, Oven Bird, Pine Cross Peak, pair Sparrows, pair Sapsuckers, Fox Sparrow, Kingbird, Cowbird, Leconte's Sparrow, Brown Thrasher, Long Eared Owl, Great Horned Owl, pair Goshawk, Scarlet Tanager, Thrush, Black Burnian, Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Chestnut Sided Warbler, Magnolia, Red Breasted Merganser, American Bittern, Six Mammal Skins, Four Lamphreys, forty models Weed Seeds sixteen hundred times natural size.

Leaflets showing the value of our birds to agriculture and the protection they afford our trees and shrubs and garden plants, and how to construct bird houses to protect and

keep our birds with us, are being sent to various schools throughout the Province in time to encourage bird houses to be put up in March.

The following (botanical and biological) investigational work for 1915 will be undertaken by this Department:—

**Weeds:** Botanical variations in Wild Oats. Vitality of seeds. Weed survey of Dauphin or St. Andrew's. Soil corrective for Sow-thistle.

**Grasses:** Agricultural Grasses suitable for Red River Valley.

**Clovers:** Effect of winter on 24 clovers.

**Plant Breeding:** Mendelian factors in Wild Oats. Mendelian factors in Primula: "Pins" and "Thrums." Demonstration Mendelian Peas and Beans. Cross-pollination in Wheat.

**Arboretum:** Introduction of native shrubs, burch and conifers. Care of lone oaks.

**Plant Diseases:** Germination of rust and smut spores. Transmission of disease.

**Biology:** Relation of birds to Agriculture. Introduction of Earthworms on College Farm. Demonstration of plants causing ringworm. Algal and Protezoan life in filtered river water.

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### During Fish Supper at M. A. C.

Daw: "O, for a Yarmouth bloater! Nothing like them in this country!"

Blackhall: "No, the only English fish we have in this country are lobsters and suckers."

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Oh! woe to all these colleges,  
That harp the same old tunes;  
For breakfast-time it's marmalade,  
And supper-time it's prunes.

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Mr. Watkins' frequent trips to town lately have given his friends much anxiety. For their benefit we wish to announce that Watty has had the fever already yet.



# Who, What and Where

## '11 CLASS

- F. W. Crawford.....Student in Law, Winnipeg, Man.  
 T. J. Harrison.....Professor of Field Husbandry, M.A.C.  
 E. Ward Jones.....Professor of Animal Husbandry, M.A.C.  
 A. J. McMillan.....Associate Editor Nor'West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.  
 J. C. Noble.....Prosperous Farmer, Brandon, Man.  
 C. G. Partridge.....Successful Farmer, Sintaluta, Sask.  
 J. C. Smith.....Live Stock Commissioner, Regina, Sask.  
 M. J. Tinline.....Superintendent Experimental Farm, Scott, Sask.  
 H. N. Thompson.....Weed and Game Commissioner, Regina, Sask.



'11 CLASS ON THE MARCH

## '12 CLASS

- J. H. Evans.....Manager Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin, Sask.  
 Robt. Milne .....Lecturer in Farm Mechanics, and our Dean of Residence,  
 M.A.C.  
 A. E. Qually .....Rumely Engine Co., Laporte, Indiana.  
 G. L. Shanks.....Agricultural Engineering and Mechanics Instructor, Agri-  
 cultural School, Vermilion, Alta.  
 H. E. Walker.....Provincial Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.  
 Robt. Whiteman .....Progressive Farmer, Russell, Man.



## '13 CLASS

P. M. Abel.....	Lecturer in Animal Husbandry, Agricultural School, Claresholm, Alta.
A. D. Blackstock.....	Assistant in Animal Husbandry, M.A.C.
J. E. Blakeman.....	Dominion Government Elevator, Saskatoon, Sask.
J. H. Bridge.....	Assistant in Field Husbandry, M.A.C.
R. W. Gordon.....	Teacher of Agriculture, High School, Dauphin, Man.
G. H. Jones.....	Assistant to Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.
O. S. Longman.....	Teacher of Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural School, Claresholm, Alta.
J. G. Rayner.....	Field Representative, Weed and Game Branch, Battle- ford, Sask.
J. MacGregor Smith.....	Assistant Professor, Agricultural Engineering, Saskatoon, Sask.
W. J. Stephen, B.A.....	Principal Agricultural School, Claresholm, Alta.
J. R. Weston.....	Agric. Branch, C.P.R., Calgary, Alta.

## '14 CLASS

E. R. Bewell.....	Farmer, Abernethy, Sask.
Paul F. Bredt.....	Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Regina, Sask.
E. W. Brett.....	Provincial Live Stock Branch, Regina, Sask.
A. M. Brown.....	Farmer, Deloraine, Man.
Jno. C. Dryden.....	Farmer, St. Agathe, Man.
Harry Dyer.....	Private, Canadian Contingent, Salisbury Plains.
Geo. A. Ewart.....	Farmer, Sintaluta, Sask.
T. L. Guild.....	Field Representative, Weed and Game Branch, Regina, Sask.
C. I. Haney.....	Stock Farmer, Selkirk, Man.
D. N. Harold.....	Stock Farmer, Caron, Sask.
E. H. Hawthorne.....	Field Representative, Weed and Game Branch, Regina, Sask.
A. M. MacPherson.....	Farmer, Brandon, Man.
A. K. Olive.....	Inspector C.P.R. Demonstration Farms, Calgary, Alta.
E. J. Trott.....	Associate Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
S. J. Sigfusson.....	Teacher of Agriculture, Consolidated School, Holland, Man.
Alex. T. Webster.....	Farmer, Rocanville, Sask.
G. P. Willett.....	Farmer, Treherne, Man.
C. L. Worrall.....	Farmer, Barbarton, Transvaal, South Africa.

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Don't look for the flaws as you go through life,  
And even when you find them,  
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,  
And look for the virtues behind them.

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## Revised Laws for Lecturers

1. Attention varies inversely as the density of the pupil's brain, and directly as the elasticity of the teacher's tongue.
2. The longer the spoke the greater the tire.



# Rural Community Service

H. H. DENNISON, B.A.

Student Secretary  
Manitoba Agricultural College, Y.M.C.A.

A new movement! We can feel it on every side—a movement for better country life. Yet it seems so vague, indefinite, impracticable; it seems just a little beyond us. This feeling, which is widespread, is pardonable—yes, even to be expected—because addresses and articles dealing with the movements have been vague and very general, all telling us about a rural problem. Some do not even recognize that there are rural problems, failing to see far enough to ascertain that there are very many rural problems, distinct yet all related, and all demanding separate solution, keeping in mind their relation to the whole.

But despite the indefiniteness clouding our minds, we do feel the throbbing of some new life, the stirring of some new interest, and we will soon see further—that, if we are to “fit into” the general life we are entering, if we are to be of any considerable benefit to the society of our country in its effort to make living more worth while, we shall have to look into this new movement, see its scope and nature, and adjust ourselves to its advance. It is coming. Its more remote cause is a growing conception of brotherhood, its immediate cause the discovery that life in the country has defects which we can help to remedy.

Last term we held a short conference, at which were presented some of the aspects of this movement and some of its objects. Since that

*Ex-students will be interested in Mr. Dennison's presentation of this topic. It is the aim of the Association to assist the “Old Boys” in rural community service. An organized body of men drawing from a common source of expert advice and assistance can revolutionize country life.*

conference two groups of men have been studying rural life, basing their studies on texts by Professor Fiske and Warren H. Wilson.

Through the conference we caught a glimpse of the trend. We were shown some of the needs of the country, we were shown how organizations already there could help to meet the needs, we were told that we could do a great deal to advance the movements, and generally our interest was stimulated.

Those who have been studying in the groups have been given an added insight. Their thoughts have been directed into more specific channels. They have been presented with facts carefully worked out. The problems which seemed so general have been more precisely defined, and their nature, cause and remedy more or less clearly outlined.

What is going to come from this very manifest interest among our students—an interest showing signs of growth every day? What will be the result of this thought, study and discussion?

Clearly it will depend on whether or not we can bring ourselves from taking a long range, schematic view of a vague general idea to looking at some of its specific requirements, finding out just their nature, deciding what we can do personally to meet them, and then setting ourselves to work on the job in the right spirit. Only in this way can



anything of permanent value be done.

It is precisely to help our men thus to undertake such a definite task that we are endeavoring to outline some programme for rural community service for the months of the coming summer—not a large and complex programme, but one for the individual student in his particular community.

While such a programme for agricultural students is a comparatively new idea, yet some such work has been done, and considerable is being planned. It is interesting to note some of the recent efforts.

veloped a better social life, organized an agricultural contest and exhibition, and found a new community within the old. Another group organized and carried out a lively yet proper and sane Fourth of July celebration, which was not only recreative and sociable, but also very instructive. They organized a farmers' club, instituted a seed grain contest and a bread-making contest, and they sent their pastor to a Rural Church Workers' Conference held at the University Farm in midsummer. And so run the records of the other groups, all having set on foot a movement destined to mean



GIRLS OF OTHER DAYS

Perhaps one of the best pieces of work in this department last year was done by the Y.M.C.A. of the University Farm at St. Paul. Ten groups of men who, during college session, had carefully considered the specific needs of their own communities, went out in the spring to see what could be done to meet those needs. One group was successful in stimulating a keen community spirit and community interest. They de-

much to their home communities.

Nor is the effort confined to the colleges of the south. Ontario Agricultural College is planning to do something. So is the Agricultural College at Saskatoon. Also the Agricultural High Schools of Alberta are launching out into this new and progressive scheme. Can we not do likewise? Country life in Manitoba is good, but it might be much better. Many agencies are working to



strengthen the upward trend, but they are handicapped and waiting for men who see the possibilities, men who are willing to put themselves into the effort.

The purpose of the movement is not to create new organizations and thus to burden the community with more machinery, except where new and improved machinery is necessary. The purpose is, rather, where possible, to enter into the organizations already there, to stimulate and guide them to more efficient service—if perchance we have any contribution to make—at least to offer them our best in sincere thought and endeavor.

It may be that the general social life and intercourse of the community is deficient, causing a narrow sympathy and a weak community spirit. The deterrent factor may be economic, showing itself in an inability to market advantageously, in speculation, etc. The life of the labor element may need attention. The church may not be taking its place as a leader and inspirer of the best things. The school life may be weak. Perhaps the general educational factors and the reading of the community might be increased or improved. Or, finally, the recreational life may need the hand of someone to help and guide it, someone with a vision of its

place and significance in the community.

Only a few days ago a fifth year student said, "One of the most outstanding needs of my community is that of a good play life. That is what I would like to go after. If we can obtain that we will have done much for the district." Cannot we all look for the need of our own home community and then "go after" it?

Surely, in all the complexity of rural life we can find some place that needs, and needs badly, just what we can give. Finding that place, we owe the service because of the training we have been afforded. Such service, undertaken in the proper spirit, is Christianity itself. Christianity stands, not for something in the clouds and entirely beyond our reach, but for just this concrete and matter-of-fact type of service.

Whatever is outlined by the Y.M.C.A. for this summer will likely be done in more or less close co-operation with the extension department of the College. We wish to get the men together who represent the same communities, that they may with a feeling of unity undertake this work. We shall need your co-operation. If you think the effort is worth while, get into the game and help.

### THE LASS FOR ME

Charles McInvaire

The lass wi' gowd is the lass for me,  
Gowd in plenty an' to spare;  
I'd tak it a' where it flows free  
In yellow ripples o' her hair.

I'd hae some siller wi' her, too,  
Siller wi' jingle a' the day;  
I'd tak it a' when it cam due  
In laughs that make each minute gay;

I'd tak o' jewels wi' the prize,  
Glintin' wi' their purest gleam,  
But hae them in her sparklin' eyes  
Wi' love light fillin' every beam.

An' I'd be miser o' them a',  
My hairt the chest to keep them in;  
By day an' night I'd count their fa',  
An' try o' each the mair to win.



# Delivering Saskatchewan's Gift

T. L. G.

While there is nothing remarkable in assisting in the management of thirteen hundred horses, in transit over a distance of some four thousand miles, including both rail and water haul, yet it is an experience that does not come to everyone. We looked forward to the training that comes from the purchasing, caring, and transporting of this shipment with a great deal of pleasure. Having ties in the country of destination, and this being our first trip to that land, we naturally looked forward to the education that comes from such travelling. This is a sufficient introduction, for almost everyone knows by this time in what connection this experience was gained, namely, transporting of the Saskatchewan gift from that province to the mother-land.

These horses, purchased in the Province of Saskatchewan, included two types: Cavalry and Artillery. Class number one consisted of the best type of saddle horses procurable, while class number two was composed of best gun horses raised. They were collected at two bases, Regina and Saskatoon, and detained there until the time should arrive for shipping eastward. They received the best of attention and feed, and began to improve in condition, which eventually stood them in good stead. While these horses were more or less domesticated, there were some that showed evidences of having the real Western Bronco characteristics.

*At this time when the eyes of the world are focused upon the battle-fields of Europe, attention is being paid to the necessity of maintaining a supply of artillery and cavalry horses. The Western field is not being overlooked. The accompanying article by an ex-student is interesting, giving as it does an insight into the details connected with the transportation of thirteen hundred of these horses across the Atlantic.*

These symptoms did not in the least abate after they had come through the branding squeeze. With a view to raising money for patriotic purposes a "Bronco Busting" contest was staged in the Winter Fair

Building. It was a huge success,—that is,—the fund raised. The contest, though not having all the thrills that were experienced in the Winnipeg performance two years ago, were sufficient to keep one amused.

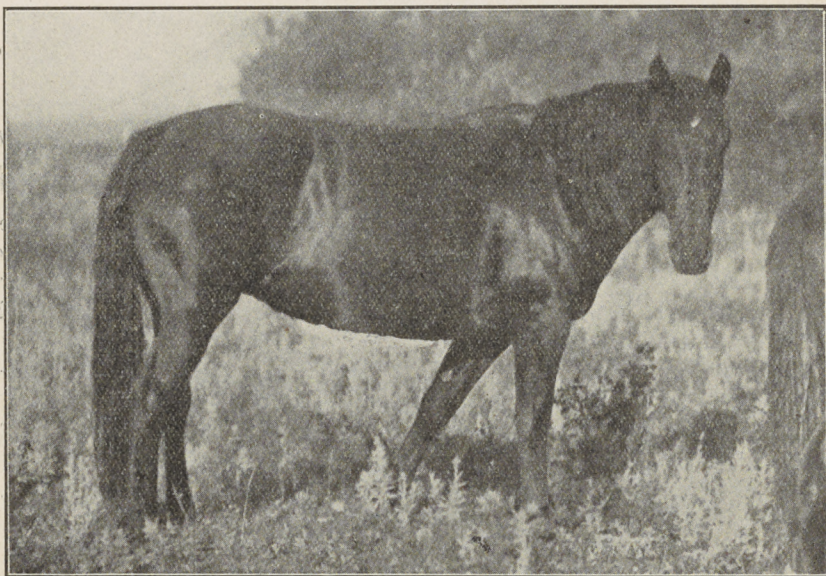
Several days occurred before the first shipment was off, and after it was sent the Admiralty commandeered our chartered boat, which occasioned a two weeks' delay. We were stabled in a cramped, semi-temporary quarters. This, combined with wet weather, put us to considerable inconvenience. A number of the horses were injured, others were sick and these required a lot of individual attention. This, with general difficulties that arise even under favorable conditions kept us going early and late.

The day was gladly welcomed when we were to load our boat. We were under the illusion that our troubles would cease, but in reality it was a case of facing a new variety. I might say that we were officially credited with having created a record in loading one of our boats, stowing away over 500 horses within two hours, this being managed by the heads of the Live Stock Department. The head of the Allan Shipping Co.



made the statement that in his long experience in loading stock that for speed and dexterity Western men handling Western horses was a combination that was unequalled. The pilot, whose services had been cancelled, was re-engaged shortly after the loading commenced, and the boat left her dock on schedule time. The other boat was eventually loaded and steamed down Canada's great waterway. Canadian history came back to us with added zest when Quebec was reached. The citadel and defences of the town were easily seen, but we looked in vain for the path

But there were other things to take up our attention besides sight-seeing. We were getting out into the gulf. Leaving at a stormy part of the year, we were, although in the first-class well-laden cargo boat, considerably shaken about. We had an attendant for every twenty horses, but about this time the ratio between man and beast was wider — considerably wider—which was certainly not to the advantage of the stock. The men were still with us, but considered themselves slightly incapacitated, and, to judge from their actions, there was sufficient evidence to war-



ARTILLERY TYPE

that Captain Moray—Seats of the Mighty—led Wolfe's forces to the Plains of Abraham. The Falls of Montmorency and the Isle of New Orleans were seen. Lower down, remains on each side of the Quebec Bridge were still there acting as silent witnesses of that disaster. We also passed close to the spot of the great disaster that occurred last summer.

rant them in harboring such beliefs. To one who does not become so affected it is rather amusing and we had many a hearty laugh. Our boat, not being properly fitted for transporting stock, was poorly ventilated and in the prevailing rough sea the hatches were kept closed. This, in an overcrowded boat was very unhealthy and the horses, being affected more or less similar to the men, made it



difficult to overcome. Happily the severity of the weather abated in three days' time, when we were permitted to open all the hatches and they were left open as long as possible. By this time canvas chutes had been made which assisted in allowing fresh air to enter the bottom holds. But in the meantime such an unhealthy atmosphere had so poisoned the systems of some of the weaker animals that a few died. Of course there are other causes that assisted. The mere fact that these horses were in an overcrowded boat, standing in stalls permitting only standing room, with the almost constant swinging, pitching and rolling of the boat, was sufficient to affect horses in various ways. One horse of a nervous disposition had been in such a state of strain and tension that sufficient food juices collected on his lungs to cause death. One man, upon making inquiries as to the cause of the death of a certain horse, was told that his heart stopped beating, in other words he died of heart failure. And so it goes.

It was necessary for one to be on constant watch night and day to attend to any emergencies, to extricate horses from fallen positions, etc. We were not protected by armed cruisers until nearing the other side, but of course received daily news through the Marconi system. To show that there was some element of danger, I might say that our boats were going to different ports, and the very day that one was to dock, two merchantmen were torpedoed and sunk within the harbor. Needless to say, our boat was ordered to dock at another port.

We made a very fast trip, going over in twelve days. Upon arrival at Avonmouth, we were met by the British Re-mount Authorities, and the horses were at once delivered to their care. It took only a short while

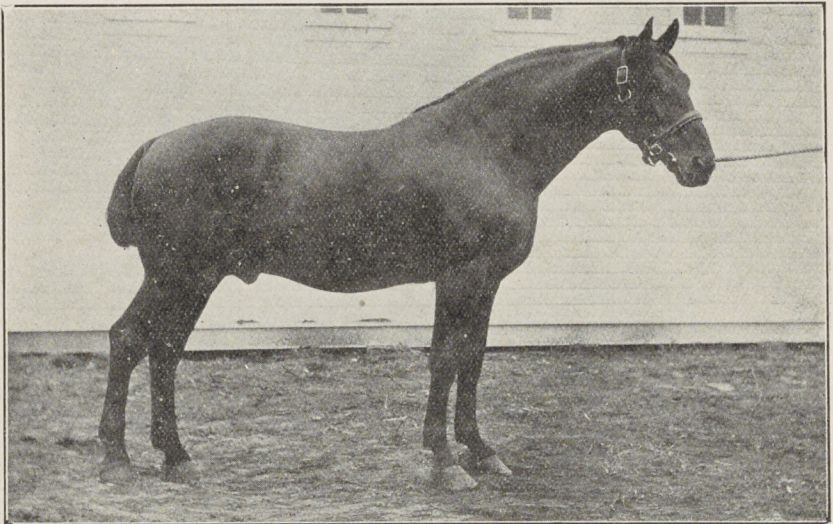
to unload, and each horse was inspected on leaving. Any showing signs of sickness were sent to other than the general quarters. The comments passed by the authorities upon the class and condition of our horses were certainly far from derogatory. It can be readily understood, without speaking disparagingly upon the gifts sent from the other provinces to the Motherland—each individual cargo sent was received with thanks greater than can be expressed by word of mouth—that there was no more welcome gift than ours. Owing to the scarcity of horses required for war purposes, each animal landed was soon at active work. We were credited with making another record—namely, losing considerably less than one per cent. of our total shipment. The usual loss varies from one to four per cent. This is looked upon as a comparatively small loss.

On account of our other boat being a day late in landing, and having some delay in transacting business, it was a few days before we got through with our mission. When finished, we found ourselves in London, and decided to see the more important sights before proceeding north. Everyone has heard a great deal about this city. It is not the size of the buildings or blocks that attract a person's attention, but the area of the city. No place doing business similar to T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, was seen to even compare with that institution. One of the most interesting buildings was the original Old Curiosity Shop. Other interesting sights were Westminster Abbey, various cathedrals, the residences of the King and noted British statesmen. London Bridge, the Tower, Rotten Row, various parks, the Zoo, Madam Tussaud's, and many others. A brief visit was also paid to the Rothamstead Experimental Station.



We then proceeded north to Perth, spending some time with this as our centre. The Old Country man follows some kind of sport, and a few outings were enjoyed with the gun. Historical sights and scenes are everywhere to be seen, and some of these sights greatly interested us. The cities and surrounding country of Inverness, Glasgow and Edinburgh are well worth spending time at. We had a holiday, but a very strenuous one. We were going early and late, absorbing and taking in as much as possible. Everything along agricultural pursuits, as well as industrial activities, was closely investigated and questioned. One fact

mer has stables and courts of stock. They are deep, broad, growthy and sappy. Roots are the standby in cattle feeding, from twenty to fifty acres being quite common per farm—the yield averaging from twenty to thirty tons per acre. It might be of interest to say that on one farm visited, containing only ninety acres, the valuation of stock, feed and implements for that year was—one may be excused for doubting the figure; some of the Old Country men after listening to some talk of ordinary Canadian feats would practically tell us that it was an American yarn—£3,790. This is not a British exaggeration, and such FAIR valua-



CAVALRY TYPE

was firmly impressed upon us: the farmers are thorough in their work; they know how to farm; no slipshod work is seen; they are business men, and know the value of their produce to almost a penny. It was the exception to see stock of poor conformation or poor in flesh. These farmers FEED their stock.

Beef rarely tastes like BEEF in Western Canada. Every tenant far-

tions are common. A bullock was seen sold at Perth auction mart for £43; an ordinary Clyde gelding was sold for £81; and other stock were sold at proportionate figures.

The very cream of the shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus (Doddies) and the Clydesdale breeds were seen, a few days being spent with the leading breeders of these respective breeds. Maxton Graham's, Wyleyhille's,



Lord Rosebery's and Duthie's stock were inspected; Ferguson's, Durno's, Cocker's, Sleigh's, Montgomery's, Kilpatrick's, Dunlock's and the farms of other noted breeders were visited. Space will not permit going into detail. Suffice it to say that we had to tear ourselves away from some almost perfect animals; not that we have not some individuals here that will compare favorably with the best, but ours lack the breeding.

One has read and heard about the aloofness of the British race. The cold Englishmen and the parsimonious Scotsmen, but no more kind, obliging and entertaining people can be found than the Britisher in Britain. Nothing was too good, no trouble too much for the Canadians. It was with regret that we left the Old Land, and yet we looked forward with pleasure to arriving back in Western Canada.

## Department of Soils

No doubt some of the "Old Boys" still have a vivid recollection of the afternoons they spent in the crowded Soils Laboratory on the top floor of the Old Administration Building. There were two small rooms at their disposal. As a contrast the student at the present time may have at his disposal one of four well equipped laboratories, depending on what line of soil work he is following. These laboratories are located in the Chemistry and Physics Building, where half of the basement and first floors are devoted to the work of the Department of Soils.

The first year students receive a course of lectures dealing with the origin, formation, and agricultural classification of soils.

The second year spend their time in the laboratory determining the water holding power of soils, the capillary movement of soil moisture, the effect of mulches and like problems.

The third year diploma are given field and laboratory work in tile drainage, while the third year degree receive a number of lectures dealing with Canadian Geology and its relation to agriculture. Some time is also spent on the subject of Meteorology, as the weather and climate of any

locality will largely determine the methods of farming. The manner of soil tillage will, in many cases, be decided by the annual precipitation and the rainfall during the growing season. A complete set of weather instruments including an anemograph for recording the wind direction and velocity are located at the college.

The fourth year study the methods of drainage, survey for drains in the field and examine the tile drains which have been constructed on the College Farm.

The present fifth year class of twenty-seven men receive a course of lectures on the different methods of classifying soils, the physical properties of soils, methods of investigation and crop adaptation. The time in the laboratory is spent in classifying, determining the physical properties and making mechanical analyses of a set of thirty soils and subsoils obtained from various parts of the Province, while a man from the Department was on the Better Farming Special in the summer.

The chief summer work for the past two years has been tile draining a portion of the College Farm. The



first work was done in 1913, when a little over 17,000 feet of drains was constructed. As this work was largely experimental, it was quite gratifying to note that the results during 1914 were very satisfactory and the drains were extended, about 6,000 feet being added.

A full report of the drainage work may be obtained by writing for an

annual report, which will be published in a short time.

Some of the boys might be interested to know that if they wish to receive help in surveying and planning a drainage system for their farms, they can do so by writing to the Department of Soils.

May there be continually heard the call, "Back to the land."

## Field Husbandry Notes

The work of the Field Husbandry is two-fold, first, to conduct investigations into problems affecting the production of field crops, and second, to be a means of bringing the information obtained, not only at this station but at different stations throughout the Dominion, to the farmers of Manitoba. The investigation work will be conducted along three distinct lines, namely, Cereals, Forage Crops and Soil Management.

### Cereals

The cereal investigations will consist of experiments:—

1st. To determine the varieties suitable for the different districts in the province.

2nd. To standardize many of the so-called varieties by means of plant selections.

3rd. To produce new varieties by hybridization and subsequent selection.

Note.—This last will not be undertaken until the former two have been in operation for some time.

4th. To determine the best method of handling the different cereals. This will include investigations into the methods of preparing the seed, seeding, harvesting and the care of the grain.

### Forage Crops

The Forage Crop work will follow very much the same lines, but be-

cause of the varied nature of the crops the work will be more complex. Under this head the following crops will be studied:—

1. Perennial Grasses.

2. Biennial and Perennial Legumes.

3. Annual crops such as Corn and Millet.

4. Field Roots.

The first work with these crops will be the introduction and testing of the different kinds and varieties. Then will follow the isolation of different varieties and strains in an endeavor to increase the production per acre and eliminate the undesirable characteristics. The production of seed will be given a prominent place as it is believed that home grown seed will produce hardier crops and will be a remunerative line for our farmers commercially. The management of these crops will be investigated as to the method of planting, cultivation, harvesting and care of the product.

### Soil Management

The Soil Management experiments will possibly be conducted in conjunction with the Soil Physics Department. The results in the Field Husbandry Department will be measured in: yields per acre, date of maturity, and quality of the product, while the



Soil Physicist will measure his results in the physical effect on the soil. The work in part will be outlined as follows:—

1. Soil Renovation.

- (a) Applying Commercial Fertilizers.
- (b) Applying Farm Yard Manure.
- (c) Plowing down green crop.
- (d) Growing of grasses and legumes.

2. Soil Cultivation.

- (a) Methods of summerfallowing.
- (b) Methods of handling stubble land.
- (c) Methods of breaking up sod land.

(d) Methods and times of:

- 1. Plowing.
- 2. Packing.
- 3. Harrowing.

3. Crop Rotations.

The work of bringing the information obtained before the farmers of the province will be through the regular and short courses at the college and through the medium of reports and bulletins. This year there will be appointed a number of county or district representatives. It is expected that these men will be responsible to the Extension Department for their time but to the Field Husbandry Department for the material they present. So this will be another means of getting the data before the farmers.

## Animal Husbandry Notes

An interesting feature in the Animal Husbandry Department this winter is the experimental feeding work that is being undertaken. There are many questions in relation to stock feeding in the West that have not as yet been worked out to a definite conclusion. The work this winter is only a beginning and should prove interesting. The tests are not completed, so that it will be possible to outline only what is being done.

Two lots of horses are being fed, in order to compare different feed and to obtain some idea of the economy of different feed for wintering work horses. On grain farms the cost of wintering work horses is an item that increases the cost of production to quite an extent, and the results from this experiment should be of value.

In the Dairy Cattle section roots are being compared with ensilage for milk production. The effect on the body weight of the cow is being re-

corded, as well as the cost of production.

Two lots of sheep are being fed in order to find the value of weed and wheat screenings for fattening sheep.

Hogs are being fed to compare the relative merits of: hopper feeding, dry feeding and slop feeding. Bar-chop is being compared with Oat chop, and tests to obtain the value of roots and Alfalfa chop as a part of a ration for fattening hogs.

In the beef cattle barn, three lots of steers are being fed, to compare cut oat sheaves with oat straw and grain. The third lot is fed roots in order to obtain the value of roots for fattening steers.

In all these tests some interesting results are being obtained, which should be of value to stock men in the Province. These same tests will be continued for a number of years and then the average of the results will eliminate any effect on results.



that the individuality of the animals might have.

On account of the Provincial Winter Fair being cancelled and the stock judging competition in connection with it being dropped, this de-

partment is arranging for a competition, which will be held on Saturday, March 13th. This will give the members of the various classes an opportunity to measure up with each other in judging work.

## News Items

### Convention of School Trustees

The annual convention of School Trustees will meet in Winnipeg March 2nd, 3rd and 4th. One session of the convention will be held at Manitoba Agricultural College on Thursday, March 4th, commencing at 9 o'clock. This session will be one of the most interesting of the convention, especially from the point of view of those who have been studying Rural Sociology at the College this winter. The programme for the session is as follows:—

Address—President Black.

Address—"Agricultural Teaching in Country Schools." Prof. V. W. Jackson.

Address—"Dinner Hour in a Rural School," Mrs. Salisbury.

Address—"Relation of Household Art to the Public School," Miss M. Kennedy.

Address—"Debating Clubs for Young People," Prof. G. A. Sproule.

Address—"Boys' and Girls' Club Benefits," Prof. E. Ward Jones.

Probably the most interesting feature of the convention other than the session held at the M.A.C. will be the addresses to Dr. C. C. James on Thursday evening and Wednesday afternoon.

### Good Roads Convention

The first Good Roads Short Course and Convention for Manitoba will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College from March 3rd to March 5th. The convention is the outcome,

of a desire on the part of the College to meet the demand for more knowledge of up-to-date methods of construction and maintenance of highways.

Invitations have been sent to the reeves of all the rural municipalities and the leading farm journals have extended the invitation to the general public to be present at the convention. President Black has been fortunate in securing the assistance of W. A. McLean, Highway Commissioner for Ontario, and Phillip E. Sharples, Road Construction Expert, New York, each of whom will deliver two or three addresses. State Highway Commissioner Colley, of Minnesota, also has been invited and it is believed will be able to attend. These men, in addition to our own provincial experts, will be able to provide a programme that will be a stimulus to the better road movement of Manitoba.

### Travel Club

The Travel Club held its regular meetings during the month of January and since the publication of the January "Gazette" three very successful meetings have been held. Miss L. R. Brown gave the Club an account of her experiences while in Egypt with the Canadian teachers two years ago. It is sufficient to say that the members present forgot their surroundings and for an hour or so wandered around Cairo, beneath the pyramids and along the banks of the



Nile. The musical portion of the programme consisted of a song by Miss Lloyd "Oh that we two were Maying," and a pianoforte solo by Mrs. Churchill.

The subject at the next meeting of the Club was "Russia," and a most interesting account was given by Mr. Rodin, a Russian by birth, now of the University of Manitoba. Appropriate music was contributed by Miss Hemming and Miss Munn.

The last and in many respects the most interesting talk of the series was contributed by Prof. C. H. Lee, the subject being personal experiences in Mexico. Mrs. Gilmour add-

ed to the evening's entertainment by a song, "The Dying Rose," accompanied by Mrs. Churchill.

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### Notes

In last month's issue in connection with experiments with College stock, we omitted to mention the work being carried on by Messrs. E. C. Ramsay and B. C. Milne. Knowing that there is a problem in wintering over idle horses in Western Canada, they have been experimenting with a number of cheap feeds and rations, and will be able to determine the relative efficiency and cost of same when used for maintenance purposes.

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### Remedy for Old Age

Miss Br——e: "The lecturer this morning said that anyone who studies birds does not get old."

Miss B——n: "Isn't it fortunate we decided on the poultry option?"

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Weir (coming in late for supper): "Pardon me for being late."

Miss B——: "What happened to your forehead? It is inflamed."

Weir (elucidating): "I had my hat pulled down too tight, and naturally you perceive the result."

Miss B——: "It looks as if your curling tongs slipped."

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It was at a recent hockey match that our genial captain, Willie Roberts, was explaining to one of the fair sex the fine points of the game, and incidentally giving her some information about the players. Pointing to a promising freshman who was looping the loop around the puck, he remarked: "That fellow is going to be our best man next year." To his apparent consternation, but, we hope, to his secret joy, the blushing maiden gasped and replied: "Oh, Mr. Roberts, this is so sudden."

(Ed. Note.—So far, Mr. Roberts has proved adamant to our pressing inquiries. This report, therefore, has not been satisfactorily verified.)

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About this time, as usual, the weather prophets are predicting an early spring. There are many and varied signs pointed out. Personally, the only sure sign of an early spring we know of is a man in the act of sitting on a thumb-tack.

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### Heard on the Car

Gibson: "Where are you going, Brown?"

J. L. B.: "To Eaton's. Where are you going?"

G.: "I'm going to Steele, Briggs."



# The Agricultural Engineer—His Prospect

J. MCGREGOR SMITH '13

Assistant Professor Agricultural Engineering  
University of Saskatchewan

Agricultural Engineering—what is it? "The Art and Science of Engineering applied to Agriculture."

Many and marvelous have been the changes in

farming methods since the days of our grandfathers. Great advancement has been made by improving and increasing agricultural production. But has not the actual realization of this been largely due to improved methods of farm management, to better implements and, in fact, to all labor-saving farm equipment? The fact of the matter is that more intensive and extensive agricultural production has been made possible by progress along Agricultural Engineering lines.

Our Universities and Agricultural Colleges must bear in mind that the Agricultural Engineer must have training in Agriculture in all its branches as well as in Engineering. He must be able to see the situation from the point of view of the farmer.

Generally speaking, Agricultural Engineering includes Farm Machinery, Farm Motors, Farm Structures, Water Supply, Sanitation, Drainage, Irrigation and Highway Construction. Students should specialize in certain branches of the work, however, if the best results are to be obtained.

## Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

—The crop returns in Canada for 1913-14 were: Wheat, 231,717,000 bushels; oats, 404,669,000 bushels; barley, 48,319,000, and rye, 2,200,000. All four are annual crops, requiring

*What about the future of the Agricultural Engineer? Mr. Smith maintains it is hopeful. The avenues open to men, efficient and ambitious, are worth looking into. Modern agriculture opens the door to bigger possibilities by the application of sane engineering practice.*

the tillage of the soil and the subsequent operation of seeding, cultivating, harvesting and marketing. When we try to estimate the large number of imple-

ments, machines and motors required for a task of this magnitude, we begin to realize to some extent what is annually expended by Canadian farmers in the purchase and maintenance of this equipment. There is much need for instruction as to the care of these investments.

**Farm Structures.**—If a survey should be made of the entire field of Agricultural Science with the idea of selecting these branches which have been neglected and which need attention, there is no doubt that farm buildings would be one of the first branches to be recognized. Farm Structures today represent in design and construction largely individual effort. They have not up to the present furnished a remunerative field for experts; hence few have been trained for the work. It would not seem difficult to prove that this is an important subject and worthy of careful attention. From a mere consideration of the amount of capital invested it would seem that Farm Buildings are worthy of consideration. We must study the conservation of farm labor and its efficiency and distribution by properly designed and centrally located buildings on our farms. The health of farm animals, as well as the quality of products produced on the farm, depend largely on the proper

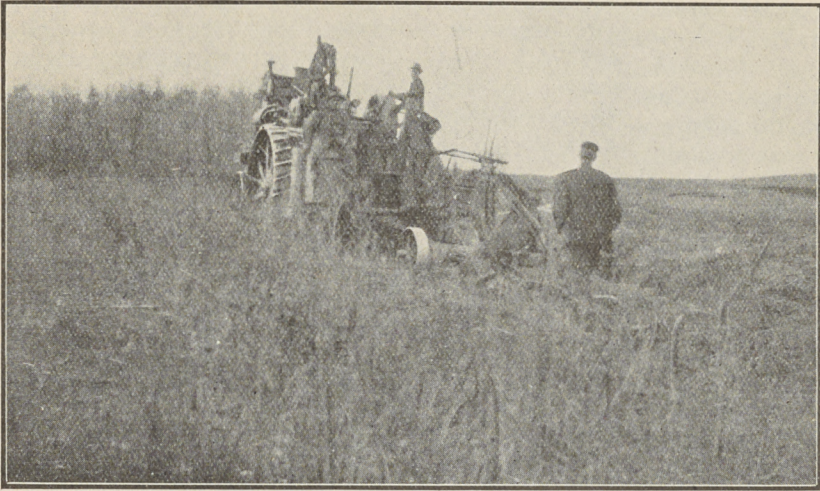


sanitation, ventilation and lighting of our barns. It is impossible to produce certified milk in anything but a sanitary barn.

**Drainage and Irrigation** do not concern the Agricultural Engineers very much in the Prairie Provinces, but of course our earth roads must

here, with their problems. The day is not far distant when Consulting Agricultural Engineers will be able to give the farmers advice, and why not? Are they not as important to the farmer as the railroad engineer?

Then there are positions in the teaching profession, with implement



THE ENGINEER HAS TROUBLES ALL HIS OWN

be drained, for we must have good roads.

Now we have seen what kind of work we expect from the Agricultural Engineer. What are our colleges doing to supply this demand? Is there a future for him after graduation? Yes. There is a great work to be done in helping the incoming settlers, as well as those already

companies, and, best of all, on the farms where he can put into practice his engineering knowledge with great advantage. There are very few graduates with an agricultural degree who do not look forward to the day when they will run a farm—a real up-to-date farm—and so I feel confident that the prospects in this profession are decidedly good.

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### It All Depends Who—

Belway, winding up a forceful appeal: "Which would likely get me into the most trouble—if I went boasting through the hall or met you with a smile?"

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### Education Pays

"Did your boy learn anything at college?"

"Betcher life! I had him down in the corn patch all summer, and what with his clothes and college yell, he scared all the durned crows away!"



# Agriculture in the School

## The Course in Agriculture in Dauphin Collegiate Institute

K. W. GORDON '13

Some time ago there appeared in these pages an account of a proposed course in Agriculture to be put on in connection with certain high schools and collegiate institutes throughout the province. Since then these courses have come through the experimental stage and have nearly completed their second year.

It is my pleasure and privilege to be able to give an account of the work which has been carried on at Dauphin during the past two years. Three "old boys" of the M.A.C. are engaged in this work in Manitoba and are thus spreading the infection of agricultural education. The College cannot, owing to its position, come so close to the boy or young man on the farm as a local agricultural instructor can, but it can train those who can afford the time and money to spend three or five winters in Winnipeg, and they in turn can carry the message back to their communities. There is a tremendous field to cover; the college cannot cover it all, but it can, by co-operating with those who are teaching Agriculture in the high schools, do much to get in closer contact with the boy at home on the farm.

The average student that attends these agricultural courses throughout the province would not come to the College. Either he is too young or he feels that he has not sufficient educational grounding, so that the work does not overlap. The course consists of two winter sessions of five

*In this article Mr. Gordon pictures in an interesting light the position of the Agricultural Course in connection with progressive Collegiate Institutes and High Schools. The aim of the school is to reach the boy on the farm. The department is practically an Agricultural College in miniature.*

months each, called respectively "A" and "B," and a student may either take up the work in course "A" or course "B" first. As they

are put on during alternate winters these may be in the one class, some students attending for the first time and taking course "B," while others are spending their second winter taking "B," having had course "A" the previous winter.

The work covered is similar to that taken up during the first two years of an Agricultural College course, though it is hardly possible to cover quite as much work, as the students (as has been stated) are generally more backward.

It is endeavored to make the work as practical as possible. At Dauphin there is a bright, well equipped workshop, with fifteen benches where students are given instruction in carpentry work. After making some smaller articles from blue prints with which they are supplied, they are allowed to make anything they particularly need or want at home or on the farm. They purchase their own material, draw their own plans and make their articles in the school carpentry shop under the supervision of the instructor. Such articles as Morris chairs, wheelbarrows, bookshelves, writing desks, ladders, chicken coops, farm gates, barn doors, etc., etc., have all been completed or are well under way.

There is also a blacksmith's forge where simple forging and welding is taught. Instruction in soldering



and babbiting is also given. A well known Winnipeg firm has loaned one of their portable gas engines to the Dauphin Collegiate, which assists greatly in explaining the practical working of the gas engine. Brake and efficiency tests are also run.

For grain judging and milk testing, students bring in samples of grain and milk from the farm and a good healthy rivalry exists between the students. This is without doubt better than having samples of grain given you from some bin to judge, or samples of milk from some unknown cow to test, and the interest in the work is greater.

ally taught by the regular English and Mathematics teachers of the collegiate, the Agricultural teacher meanwhile taking Botany, Nature Study, Elementary Science or some other subject with one or other of the regular high school classes. Some of the Agricultural teachers are taking all the high school science subjects besides teaching Agriculture.

Unlike this College, the Agricultural instructor does not lose sight of his students during the summer; more than half his work is carried on during the growing season. Each student is required to have an experimental plot on his farm where ex-



ONE OF THE BOYS' PLOTS

For stock judging, visits are paid to the neighboring farms. One of the students will volunteer to drive the whole class out to his farm and allow his stock to be criticised, and a happy, profitable afternoon is spent. The next week some other farm is visited. No doubt the lack of good, pure bred stock is felt in this work, but visits are sometimes paid to some of the pure bred herds or studs which are not too far away.

In the regular class work the students take a keen interest. English and Arithmetic are strongly emphasized and these subjects are gener-

periments are carried on and recorded under the direct supervision of the instructors. Last summer in Dauphin all the students with one exception grew up to an acre of alfalfa. One student in reporting on his alfalfa wrote thus: "The alfalfa did exceedingly well considering the dry weather and we intend having a much larger plot next year." Then some conducted "variety tests" with grain, sowing four different samples of either wheat, oats or barley on about 1-20 of an acre each. Every student had to fill out a type-written form and give the kind of soil, the



cultivation it received, date of sowing, when above ground, when in flower, etc., etc. There were also experiments with and without manure and with and without certain cultural conditions, which were all conducted in a methodical, businesslike manner.

The culminating feature of the season is without doubt the stock and grain judging competition held each spring after the close of the term at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Teams of three students from each school are selected and meet about the beginning of April in Winnipeg. Last year the College authorities kindly gave them free accommodation and board during the contest and also provided the materials, stock and grain for the competition. Several classes of stock were judged, and a number of samples of grain scored and placed. Samples of milk were also tested. The work, according to the professors, who kindly acted as judges, was quite up to the standard of the College students with similar training. As the years come and go this competition will, we hope, become very keen and result in bringing to the front some of the best of the junior judges in the province.

The Agricultural instructor's activities are by no means limited to the students. During the winter he is called upon to address Agricultural Society meetings, Grain Growers' meetings, etc., where he may give a demonstration in milk testings, a talk on alfalfa, hold a seed judging class, or a weed seed identifying class. In the spring he tests seed for germination and purity, and during the summer assists wherever he can in identifying weeds, testing milk,

advising about feed, helping when possible with sick animals, grafting standard varieties of fruits, particularly plums, onto the wild native kinds, etc., etc. His duties are innumerable. The Department of Agriculture have decided to appoint district representatives for a number of districts, and it is the writer's opinion that where there is an agricultural teacher in the district he would be in an excellent position to take up the work of a district representative for his community as the work is bound to be very similar.

Besides the above, the agricultural instructor at Dauphin is next spring going to assist a number of the rural school teachers in the Dauphin district to start school gardens. Many of our rural school teachers either have not the ability or lack the encouragement necessary to start a school garden. If, however, a competent instructor visited the school, say once a week, and spent an afternoon with the pupils, it would no doubt help along this excellent idea which the Department of Education is trying to encourage.

To the students of the M.A.C. both present and past, may I say that here there is a great field for earnest willing workers to accomplish much both for the province and for the Dominion as a whole. Statistics prove that our system of farming is not the best, that our crops are getting smaller and our profits not in proportion to the land we own or the work we expend on it. Let us be nation builders and let us build the foundation of our country, which is and always must be agriculture—let us build it firm and sure.

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#### After Theatre Night

Jenks: "Everything came off well last night."

Miss M.: "Everything but the trolley."





## THE HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION

Time—February 18th and 19th.

Place—Horticultural and Biology Building, M.A.C.

“Nothing succeeds like success!” That’s why the Horticulture and Forestry Association always secures the best men to deliver addresses at the Conventions. This year the lineup is particularly strong, and the range of subjects dealt with very inviting, and interesting to everyone. Here are a few:

Talks on “Vegetable Gardening,” by two experienced local men; paper on “Nursery Stock,” by Mr. H. L. Patmore; “Forestry Topics,” discussion led by Mr. Norman M. Ross, of Indian Head; “Fruit-growing,” by Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Morden; “Growing of Conifers”; “Question Drawer,” and last, but not least (in fact, first on the schedule) is the Women’s session on the afternoon of the 18th. Here a number of very interesting papers will be read, dealing with subjects of special interest to the Home Economics section.

The last meeting will be held on Friday morning in the Industrial Bureau, where our students and the general public of Winnipeg will have the opportunity of hearing such speakers as Mayor Waugh, Dr. Baird, Mr. Champion (Superintendent of the Public Parks Board), Pro-

fessor Jackson and Professor Brod-  
rick.

Fall in line! Come and bring your friends.

## A Sign of the Times

“Saskatchewan requires more Forestry Farms. Then there should be at least two lecturers continuously on the road to hold meetings, give lectures on forestry, shelter belts, etc. The gospel of tree planting should be brought to the farmers. . . . Give Saskatchewan forestry farms and practical men to meet progressive farmers, and in a few years the treeless, wind-swept prairies would be changed to a park-like country, with trees on every farm.”—Saskatchewan Farmer.

## Erin-go-bragh

The Land and Forest Department of Ireland has applied to the Chief Forester of British Columbia for seed of B.C. fir and spruce. These will be used in reforestation work in Ireland. Next!

?

In the sandhills of Nebraska the pine grows from seed in ten years to a size serviceable for fence posts. Pine is a slow-growing species compared with many of our western varieties of trees. Can you see the point, Mr. Farmer?



### The Latest: A Forestry Club

In spite of frost and snow, a new "formation" has begun its growth within the M. A. C. Climatic and other conditions surrounding this addition to our college societies seem to indicate that the newcomer is a "hardy perennial," and as such is likely to live and thrive for a long time to come. The "Club" is composed of students interested in Forestry and Horticulture particularly, and Nature Study and outdoor life generally. At an organization meeting held in Room 332 on Feb. 2nd, the following officers were elected:

Hon. Presidents—Professor Brod-  
rick, Professor Jackson.

President—S. A. Bjarnason.

Vice-President—E. A. Blake.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. R. Leslie.

Committee—Messrs. Barnes, Mit-  
chell and Neilson.

The future plans of the Club are quite ambitious—to wit: Promoting interest in the subjects of Horticulture and Forestry; improving materially the H. and F. section of the "Gazette"; instituting a summer-course of research work for its members; providing a medium for dissemination and interchange of ideas on practical problems relating to gar-

dening, tree-planting, floriculture, etc., all of which will require a good deal of energetic, well-directed effort on the part of the Club members. But we mean not only to aim high, but also to overcome the difficulties, and perhaps the old adage might be applied to the activities of the Club as time goes on: "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

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### The Fool With the Axe

It took old Nature some fifty years  
To give a tree its majesty and  
power;  
And now some fool with an axe ap-  
pears,  
And cuts it down in a short half  
hour.

—Selected.

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### The Destructive Match

A valued forest, long and wide,  
Adorned the sloping mountain side;  
A smoker's burning match was  
thrown,  
And by the breezes fanned and  
blown,  
Till all that splendid forest green  
A worthless waste may now be seen.  
—Can. Forestry Journal.

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### Tropical Growth Illustrated

Prof. Jackson: "In hot countries plants grow so fast that the engineer of a train has to learn to use an axe, owing to the dense growth of trees and vines that cover the track between trains. In some districts they grow so fast that one man cannot keep abreast of the growth of the tree he is cutting. It is then necessary to press the fireman into service to cut on the other side."

(Ed Note.—We helplessly substantiate all this.)

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### The Scientific World

It is remarkable how Fifth Year observations have become stimulated since studying variations, mutations, etc. The latest discovery is that of Mr. Hutton. He has found what he believes to be a previously unheard of phenomenon, or mutation, as it were. Having a pen of roosters carefully isolated, one of these birds has suddenly begun to lay eggs. If this new type can be fixed, a new era is in store for economical egg production.



## “Er-rubs”—What are they?

E. A. BLAKE '17

In those fine old-fashioned sights one so often stumbles across in the Old World are to be found many things that seem peculiar to visitors from the New.

Among these can be numbered the herbal garden. This is a plot of land devoted to the growing of herbals, herbs or “er-rubs” as they are variously termed by the country folk.

The term herb may here be misconstrued. It does not, in this case, mean a flowering plant, but rather one outside of the ordinary run of garden plants that is grown for its medicinal or aromatic value or as a spice or condiment. This meaning is adopted in this article.

One can picture the small plot of ground, set aside for this purpose, in an out-of-the-way corner of the garden, probably surrounded by a trim hawthorn hedge and having a very secluded appearance. These herb plots are seldom attended to by the gardener for they are usually sacred to the lady of the house. Many plants grown are of Eastern origin, a large majority being introduced by the soldiers returning from the Crusades, and some are very rare.

### A Dying Craft and a Growing One

The probable reason for the formation of these herbal gardens was the fact that in the olden days, before the land was well supplied with doctors and patent medicines, it fell to the lot of the Lady of the Manor to attend her husband's tenants when they were taken ill. As a result consider-

*In which a neglected phase of gardening is discussed. The importance of growing herbs of various kinds as spices and condiments is not fully realized in this busy Western country. Make provision for that square rod of easily grown flavoring herbs this coming year.*

able proficiency was attained in the preparation of medicines, and plants were studied for their medicinal properties. This knowledge was not dissemin-

ated at schools and colleges, but was handed down from generation to generation and each added a little to the store. Later were added to the list of herbs many plants grown for their value as spices or condiments or for the making of perfumes.

The art of the herbalist is no longer practised to any great extent by the English country ladies, as skilled medical help can now always be obtained. While this has caused medicinal herbs to be neglected the aromatic and spice herbs have received greater attention and new plants are added to the lists each year.

### Things Medicinal

The old medicinal herbs are really worth a survey. While it must be confessed that the remarkable properties attributed to the majority of them were based on superstition, yet many had a value. It was firmly believed by some of these old fashioned herbalists that plants could act as charms to bring good luck, keep away ghosts and prolong life.

Regardless of this nonsense, many of the medicinal herbs had a value. Dill was grown for its seeds from which a syrup was made having properties as a carminative. Annice was used to make a cure for colds. Other plants used were some that we are apt to call weeds. Coltsfoot was



one of these. From its flowers a tonic was made. The flower of the dandelion was used for the same purpose, while its root was used as a narcotic, as was also the root of the mandrake. The juice of the dock leaf passed as a cure for insect bites and also for the sting of the nettle. In its turn the nettle was used to make stinging nettle tea, which was supposed to cure hay fever and nettle-rash. Wormseed, a species of artemisia, is still grown for its properties as an anthelmintic.

### Spices

More practical for this country, and a branch of herbal gardening which we could adopt with profit, is the growing of herbs for spices and condiments. Although easily grown very few of them are well known even by name.

Caraway is a plant belonging to the Umbeliferæ; its seeds are used for flavoring cakes and pastry. The rosemary is used to flavor lard and also as a scent. It is a shrub-like perennial. As flavoring for soups we find such plants as fennel, thyme and parsley being used. Mint is well known but seldom grown here, and all who have tasted fresh vegetables flavored with it or the sauce made from it will agree that it is a good spice. Talking of mint reminds one of pepper-mint, from which a fine winter cordial is made. We seldom hear of sorrel, the leaf of which has a sharp taste and is a good addition to summer salads. Horseradish is better than most herbs, and we know the products of the mustards and peppers if not acquainted with the plants.

### Sweet Lavender

The few herbs grown for their aromatic properties must not be forgotten. The smell of dried lavender flowers is one of our finest scents and has also the property of keeping away moths. Fennel, rosemary and sweet margoran are used as perfumes.

### Cultivation Not Difficult

The care of the herb garden need never be a source of much bother. Many of the plants, as sage, horseradish and mint, come up every year without reseeding and are perhaps hindered by too much cultivation. They need only be kept free of weeds. None of the herbals require more than ordinary cultivation and the chief problem with some is not so much to promote growth as to prevent spreading. Usually the plot should be dug by hand in order not to disturb any of the plants that do not need yearly cultivation. This is not a very difficult operation as one, or at most two, square rods of land will supply most people with all they need.

### Why Not?

While it would be useless to cultivate medicinal herbs in this country there is no reason why the spices could not be grown here. Little trouble is needed to grow them and they will thrive on land upon which other things would fail. For so little trouble it would surely pay to have the best of spices at the back door. Why not leave a shady nook for the "er-rubs" when planning the garden next spring?

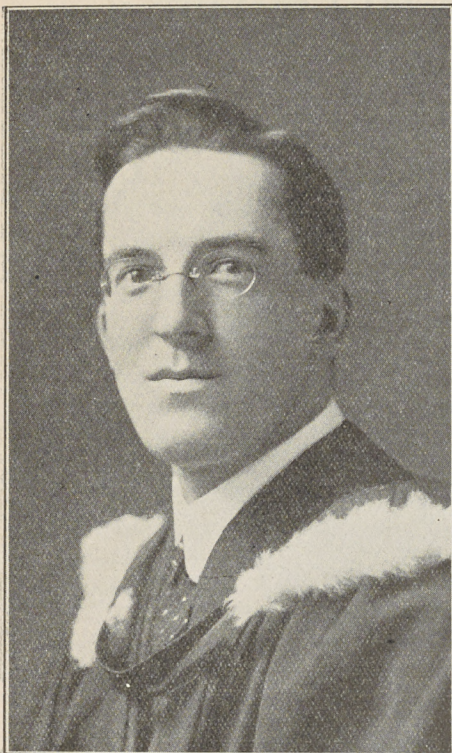
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### Report of Committee of Conservation

We would respectfully suggest that the superfluous steam blown through the college whistle during class periods be used to heat the water that supplies the baths.



## OUR NEW LECTURER



**James McCulloch Brown**

Our new lecturer in Animal Husbandry is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. He hails from the land of the immortal Burns, where he received his early education. In 1907 he took the National Diploma in Dairying (N.D.D.) at the Dairy School for Scotland. He was then employed for several years cow testing in Scotland, which put him in touch with the best herds of Ayrshires in "Auld Scotia." He came to Guelph in 1910 and while spending his winters at college, his summers were employed in District Representative work, and also two summers with prominent stockmen throughout Canada at the shows. While at college he was always prominent in the judging classes, and was a member of the college team at Chicago in 1913. He comes therefore well qualified for the position made vacant through

the resignation of Mr. G. W. Wood. The Gazette extends the good wishes of the students to Mr. Brown in welcoming him to our midst.

## PATRIOTIC CONCERT

On January 12th a highly successful Patriotic Concert was given. The Students' Choral Class sang for the first time in public and made a very good beginning. A violin trio was well played and Miss Stansfield showed exceptional talent in her violin solo. Mr. Cunningham sang "Stand by the Union Jack," and a male quartette was well rendered. In addition to the local talent we were glad to welcome from the city Mrs. E. M. Counsell, whose beautiful voice was heard to advantage in the new patriotic song by the Rev. Dean Coombes and Mrs. Jones-Brewer. Mr. Langille gave a spirited rendering of "The Englishman's Home." Mrs. Spencer Wiggan charmed us with her recitations and Miss C. Otto, a young pupil of Miss Hemming, delighted the audience by her vocal assistance; also the University Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Roland, played splendidly, both rhythm and tone being admirable.

The following took part in the chorus:—Misses Broughton, Aurilla Brown, Mollie Coney, Gretta Lyon, Gertrude Meadows, C. McDonald, Belda Peterson; Mary Rathwell, Ethel Shipley, Gladys Smith, Corrie Stephenson, Clara McRostie, Phyllis Stansfield, Lois Sunley, Cora Turnbull, Margaret Speechly, Bella Dingwall, Harriette Evans, Eleanor Fee, Sadie McLelland, Jeanette Oliver and Messrs. Ramsay, Newcombe, J. Hudson, H. Hudson, Hamilton, Brown, Linnell, Lohr and Green.

Miss Kate Hemming, who arranged the concert, has announced the pleasing fact that we have handed \$50.00 to the Patriotic Fund.



## Gleanings from Old Gazettes

In the Issue of the Gazette dated February, 1912, we notice an account of the formation of a Glee Club with thirty members, with Mr. Vinen of Grace Church as musical director. Among the notable results of the organization were the renditions of "There Was a Tack" and "Bonnie Doon" at one of the College functions. Do you remember?

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The same magazine contains a noteworthy article describing the reception given by the Province to the Manitoba stock judging team which secured second place in the international competition at Chicago, Ill., in 1911. The members of the team, P. F. Bredt, Geo. H. Jones, W. Harold Hicks, A. K. Olive and J. G. Rayner have since graduated. It is results of this kind which have helped make our college so widely known.

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February Gazette, 1912, announces the following additions to the College staff: Mr. C. Herner, B.S.A., Poultry; M. F. Coglon, Assistant in Chemistry; and W. J. Gilmour, B.Sc., Lecturer in Engineering. In Home Economics two valuable additions have also been made, Mrs. Charlton Salisbury and Miss B. A. Duncan.

\* \* \* \*

During the summer of 1912 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia visited the Agricultural College at Tuxedo Park. This is recorded in the November issue of our College magazine of that year.

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We note in one of the back numbers of the Gazette that, in 1906, 85 students in Agriculture registered, and two years later 164 enrolled. Remarkable expansion, yet in keeping with a hustling province.

In the first modest but ambitious issue of the College magazine, published in March 1908, are noteworthy contributions by President Black, J. B. King, of Crystal City, J. C. Yule, W. W. Thomson and T. J. Harrison. This issue of sixty pages covered the whole College year of 1907-08. It was brimful of bright, chatty articles and notes on College activities.

\* \* \* \*

An enthusiastic meeting of the College Chess and Checker Club was held on November 15, 1909, and the advisability of entering the Inter-collegiate series was discussed. A schedule for College games was drawn up. Officers: President, J. C. Noble; Vice-Pres., J. H. Evans; Sec.-Treas., P. M. Abel.

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Among the illustrations of the Gazette of December '09 is one entitled "Drill on the Campus." Our "Old Boys" will doubtless remember the many intricate manoeuvres undertaken on the green sward at Tuxedo Park by the 168 students then enrolled.

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Many of the ex-students will remember the inauguration of our present college yell, the combined product of the ingenuity of Messrs. W. R. Leslie and Frank Baker. The formal acceptance of the new yell took place on February 3, 1913, and with a certain degree of regret, yet with full confidence that we had something infinitely superior, the old stand-by was dropped.

\* \* \* \*

February 1912—J. McCulloch to E. J. Stansfield: "Do you believe in heredity?"

Stansfield: "Nix; my grandmother could develop quite a beard, but I am blest if I can grow a decent moustache!"



Reminiscences of Roblin Hall:—

Cyril Worral (at dinner): "It looks like rain to-day!"

Scotty Gordon: "It looks to me more like dish water!"

\* \* \* \*

December 1909:—

M. J. Tinline (5' 2"): "I wish I could borrow a smock and overalls."

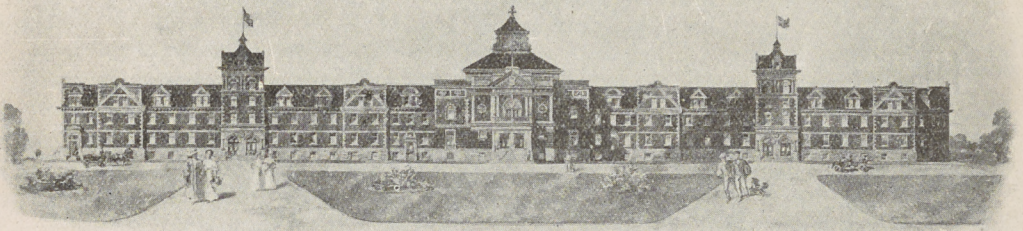
R. Milne (6' 4"): "Take my over-

alls, they'll do for a combination suit."

\* \* \* \*

Scotty Gordon: "Why do sailors get tatoood?"

Pete Abel: "Well, it's just like you wearing those knickers,—ain't no particular reason except that other Englishmen do so."



## College Life

### The Third Inter-Class Debate

What proved to be one of the most interesting debates in Inter-class debating circles this season took place in the Auditorium on Jan. 9th. The subject, "Resolved that war is justifiable," was debated upon by the First and Third Years. Messrs. W. A. Kennedy and E. A. Baragar represented the affirmative, while Messrs. F. Belway and G. H. Henderson upheld the negative.

The First Year showed their war-like spirit by marching into the auditorium to music supplied by their local talent. With heads erect and shoulders back they presented a very formidable appearance, but one could notice traces of disappointment in their faces when they realized that ladies were very conspicuous by their absence.

W. H. Hicks took the chair and the meeting was opened with a violin solo rendered by Miss Stansfield. The chairman then called the debaters to the platform, and after the rival classes had given vent to their feelings in the form of some well composed class songs, the struggle started. Mr. Henderson opened the debate for the negative and he and his colleague, Mr. Belway, delivered strong and effective speeches. The majority of their arguments were centred around the present war. They pointed out the injustice of its cause and the devastating effect it was having on the nations involved. The debate for the affirmative was opened by Mr. Kennedy. He and Mr. Baragar put forth arguments that were hard to answer. They laid much stress on the fact that war had been



the means of spreading Christianity, and also that international disputes could not be satisfactorily settled by arbitration. All the speakers are to be complimented upon the masterly way in which they dealt with their respective subjects, and we hope to hear them again at some future time.

The judges gave a majority decision in favor of the affirmative.

### College Theatre Night

The University Dramatic Society's production of Bjornson's "The Bankrupt" was the occasion for our annual Theatre Night, held this year in conjunction with the other colleges of Winnipeg. Practically every student and also many of the faculty supported the affair, so a large representation of our college was in evidence, equipped with an abundant supply of college spirit and special songs. Efficient arrangement with the Electric Railway Co. made transportation swift and sure between the hours of 7 p.m. and 12.45 a.m., this giving everyone plenty of time to reach first the theatre and afterwards home without the discomforts of a tramp from River Park in the wee sma' hours. The journey to and from the theatre was a source of much good fellowship and fun.

The curtain rose at 8.30, and from that moment until its final fall there was not a dull minute in the performance. The pauses between acts were filled with melodious college songs, sonorous yells, and other evidences of the various Student Bodies present. Bouquets to which were attached the donating colleges' colors were presented to the ladies of the caste.

The play dealt with events circulating around the family of a prominent business man in Sweden, who ruined his commercial life by unsound speculation, ending in his bankruptcy. This proves to be a blessing in disguise as it is the means

of restoration of real home life and love to the family. At the end of the play the faithful, though excessively bashful, friend of the family in its distress, receives his reward when his faithful love for one of the bankrupt's daughters is rewarded by the bestowal of her heart and hand.

In pronouncing judgment on the play itself and the theatre party as a whole, we are not hampered by a single jarring thought. The play was admirably produced and the whole affair an unqualified success. The inspiration afforded to our own Dramatic Society to exert itself to the full is judged to be, from general comment, very great. The pains which the committee in charge took to arrange all matters so satisfactorily are worthy of a large measure of thanks from the students, which we are sure is the general sentiment.

We wish the University Dramatic Society a long and increasingly successful career.

### FIRST INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

#### Agriculture vs. Manitoba College

The first intercollegiate debate of the season took place on the night of Friday, 15th of January, between Manitoba College and M.A.C., resulting in a win for Agriculture by a narrow margin.

President Black presided and opened the programme with a short stirring address upon the merits of Intercollegiate fraternity. His remarks, which seemed to be endorsed by all the students present, were as enthusiastically received as given.

The subject of the debate as announced was "Resolved, that Winnipeg should adopt the Commission form of Government." The affirmative was upheld by Manitoba, represented by Messrs. Gough and Studd, while the negative was championed by Agriculture, whose debat-



ers were Messrs. M. J. Jenkins and A. R. Judson.

Following the chairman's address, a pianoforte selection was rendered by Misses Boughton and Fraser, which was appreciated by the audience.

The debate was opened for the affirmative by Mr. Gough, who in a very emphatic manner set forth his reasons why Winnipeg should adopt commission form of government. He was very ably supported by Mr. Studd, who in a convincing argument threatened to sweep all opposition before him.

To offset the contentions of the affirmative speakers, Messrs. Jenkins and Judson proceeded to illustrate how commission form had been a failure in several American cities and explained very lucidly the reasons for the same and how under such conditions it would be totally inapplicable to Winnipeg. Very plausible arguments were put forth on both sides, which commanded the keenest interest and attention throughout.

The proceedings were marked by various songs appropriate to the occasion, from the supporters of both sides, which tended to stimulate the mirth of all and create somewhat of a diversion in the programme.

The programme committee was very fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Hignel, who contributed so generously to the entertainment during the interval in which the judges were preparing their decision.

The most exciting moment of the evening was the rendering of the judges' decision. The chairman, not wishing to prolong the agony further, announced the decision in favor of the negative, which was received with tremendous applause and the singing of college songs.

## Second vs. First Year Debate

On Wednesday, January 27th, the Second and First Year debating teams met as scheduled to thresh out the old problem, "Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished in Canada." Promptly at 8 o'clock the audience assembled in a somewhat "martial manner." The chair was ably filled by Mr. Lohr, president of the Pioneer Literary Society, who after a short introductory speech called the speakers to the platform. Some very excellent arguments, delivered with good force, were forthcoming and the result was a win for the First Year. The speakers were Messrs. Ellis and Blackhall of the Second Year, who upheld the affirmative, and Messrs. Bacon and Chapman of the First Year, who spoke on the negative.

Class songs were rendered and a few "stunts" successfully carried off. Special mention should be made of the "flag incident" successfully carried out by the First Year.

Solos by Miss Meecham and Miss Lloyd were a very pleasant addition to the debate and were deeply appreciated.

The judges were Messrs. Jackson, Dennison and Shearer.

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## INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

### Agricultural vs. Wesley

On Friday evening, February 5th, 1915, the M.A.C. students, with equal representation from the Home Economics Department, wended their way down to Wesley College Convocation Hall. Speculation was rife as to what the outcome of the debate would be, but on every hand confidence was expressed in the ability of our doughty champions of last year's debate with North Dakota.

Prof. Melvin of Wesley College presided. The subject for debate



was: "Resolved, that co-operative credit banks afford the best system yet devised of financing the agricultural industry of Canada."

Messrs. Dyson and Nuttall of Wesley supported the resolution, while our representatives — Messrs. McIntyre and Hicks—upheld the negative with such skill that the majority of the judges decided in their favor.

The Wesleyans built up quite a formidable case in support of the resolution. Their strongest arguments were the enumeration of countries in which this system of co-operative banking has been in successful operation and suggestions as to how it might be adapted to our conditions here in Canada.

To McIntyre fell the task of destroying the arguments of the affirmative, which task he accomplished to the satisfaction of all. He contended that this system of co-operative credit banking would not operate successfully in Canada for many reasons, chief of which were: the sparsity of population, its unsettled state, the differences of religion and nationality, and the fact that its unlimited liability was dangerous, there not being sufficient well-to-do people to assume the responsibility. He concluded his arguments by citing instances of failures of central co-oper-

ative credit banks in Germany—the site of its most successful operation.

Adopting a different policy, Hicks showed that better systems of banking could be devised and were even now in operation in New Zealand and Australia, countries whose social conditions are almost parallel to those of Canada. He proved that his system was economical, efficient and adaptable.

As previously stated, the judges decided in favor of the negative and in consequence Agricultural is now in the finals for another championship.

The debate closed with the jubilant M.A.C. yell and God Save the King.

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### The M.A.C. Snowshoe Club

On the evening of January 18th a meeting was held in the Reception Room to discuss the advisability of organizing a Snowshoe Club. Mr. Vannice was in the chair. The following officers were elected:—Pres., S. F. Dunlop; Vice-Pres., Miss Alice Willett; Sec., Miss Violet Macpherson; Leader, B. C. Milne. Our first tramp under Mr. Milne's leadership was held on Thursday, January 21st, when the Club turned out en masse. We hope to have many tramps before the winter is ended.

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Let the wealthy and great  
Seek splendor and state;

I envy them not, I declare it.

I grow my own lamb,

My chickens and ham,

I shear my own wool, and I wear it.

I have birds, I have bowers,

I have fruit, I have flowers,

The lark is my morning alarmer.

So, my jolly boys, now

Sing "God speed the plow,"

Long life and success to the farmer!

---

J. L. Brown, laying down his pen, and tilting his head to listen to violin wailings from a neighboring room: "That fellow is an artist of some note."



## Presidents of the Past

Short sketches of the men who have headed the Students' Self Government Organization of the M. A. C. since its inauguration

### R. D. COLQUETTE '06-'08



The name of R. D. Colquette will always be coupled with the Pioneer days of the M. A. C. "Dick" was early recognized as a leader, a deep thinker, an organizer of exceptional ability, and an authority on questions of agricultural economics. He enjoys the unique distinction of heading the first examination list, with 95 marks—and the subject was chemistry.

Raised at Faversham, Ontario, he migrated West some years ago, locating near Calgary. He entered College in 1906, and his never-failing judgment and his bearing in any difficult position caused him to be elected to many important positions, among them being a place on the first Ga-

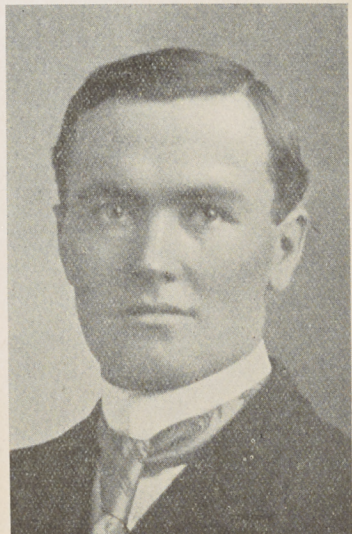
zette staff, President of the Literary Society, interclass debater, and finally the first President of the Students' Self-Government Organization.

In the latter position "Dick" was largely responsible for the origin of the Constitution of the Self-Government Organization, and the wisdom of the clauses comprising it is proven by the fact that the Constitution has stood without amendment to the present day.

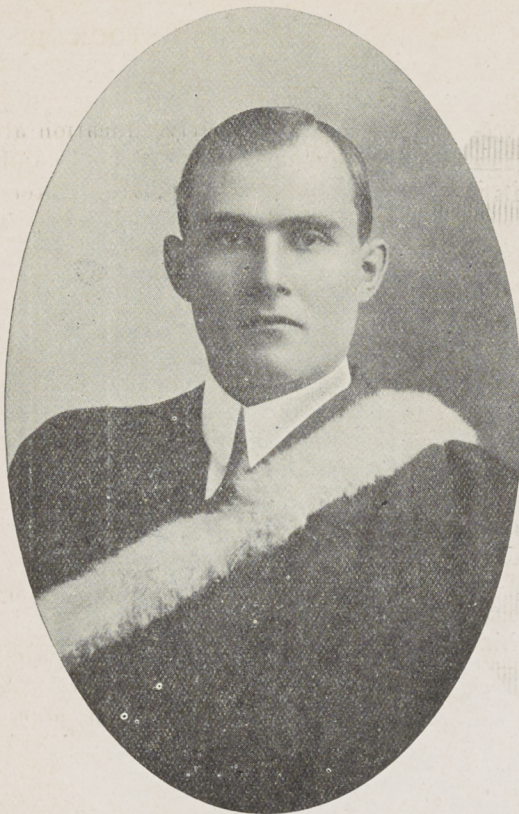
After homesteading near Swift Current, Sask., following his two years at M. A. C., Colquette wandered back to Ontario, and later entered the O. A. C. at Guelph. He graduates this year, and from his record we predict for him a brilliant future in the Agricultural field in this country.

### W. W. THOMSON '11

Another Manitoban, and another member of the Pioneer Class. A hard worker, original and persevering, with unusual executive ability. Intercollegiate debater, business manager of the Gazette, winner of Lieut.-Governor's medal in his final year. After graduating, accepted a position as Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, until he was appointed Registrar of the Co-operative Associations of Saskatchewan.





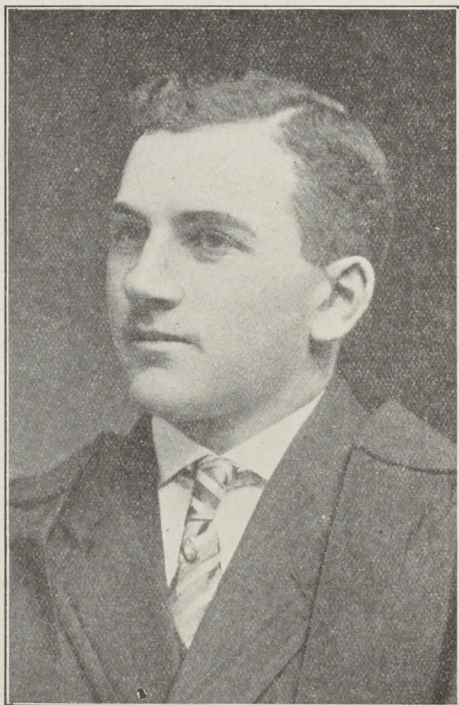


### T. J. HARRISON '11

Born and raised in the Carman district of Manitoba. Experienced a thorough practical training on the home farm. Entered college with the Pioneer class, 1906, and began a brilliant career, being the first to win the Governor-General's medal. President of the Student Body in his second year; Dean of Residence in his third year; Intercollegiate debater; appointed to staff in his fourth year; assistant professor of Field Husbandry upon graduation; appointed Superintendent of Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, 1913, leaving that position to accept the Professorship of Field Husbandry at his Alma Mater, 1915.

### F. W. CRAWFORD '11

The curly-haired boy. Genial and popular. Noted for his wrestling prowess, his tireless energy and his fondness for livestock and—chickens. Intercollegiate debater. Member of the first Chicago Stock Judging team. President of the Student Body, 1909-10. Assistant in Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C., 1912-14. Resigned to study law in the interests of Agriculture. His future? Premier of the Province!

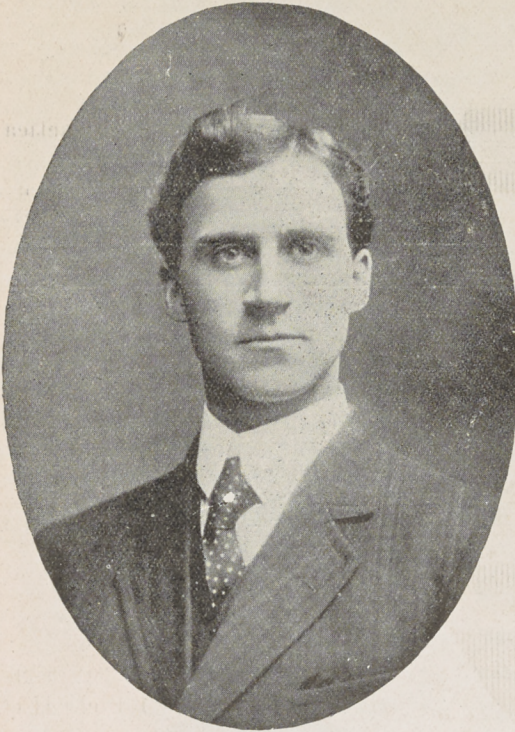




**A. D. BLACKSTOCK '12**

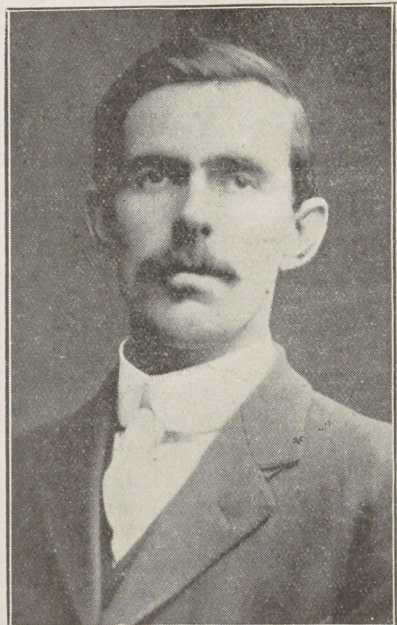
A native Manitoban. Received his early education at Portage High School and Winnipeg Collegiate. Entered College 1907. Leader in all branches of literary work. Agricultural editor of the "Gazette," 1909-10. Was out of College one year, farming in Saskatchewan. Member of the first International Stock Judging team. President of the Student body, 1910-11.

Since graduation has been lecturer in Animal Husbandry for the Extension Section of the College. Appointed lecturer in Animal Husbandry on College staff in 1914. A practical agriculturist, popular and efficient.

**ROBT. WHITEMAN '12**

The man with the fatherly bearing—and moustache. Always on the job; no escape for the sinful Freshman. Noted for his keen interest in all branches of College life, his unerring judgment and his practical good sense. Was elected President of the Student Body, 1911-12. Hailing from Russell, Man., brought up in a good agricultural environment, he always had a hankering for the simple country life.

After graduation he accepted the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, later going into business for himself as a progressive farmer in his home district of Russell.





**J. MCGREGOR SMITH '13**

Hoot, mon! d'ye ken Mac Smith? A Scotchman, no doubt. Early education received in Edinburgh. Spent some time in engineering schools in Scotland, and three years in an agricultural college affiliated with Edinburgh University. Entered M.A.C. in 1910, and after a successful college career graduated in 1913. As a student he played defence on the football team, was a debater of note, won the public speaking contest, and, in his final year, President of the Student Body, 1912-13. His pleasing manner, facility of speech and qualities of leadership are characteristics which suit him for his present position as Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering in the University of Saskatchewan.

**PAUL F. BREDT '14**

The "Dutchman" of the school. Born in Germany, but a loyal British subject. Entered College 1909, coming from Edenwold, Sask. Record proves him an all-round man. Winner of every medal and scholarship open to his class, including Industrial Exhibition Gold Medal, first year; Governor-General's medal, second year; four Saskatchewan Scholarships; Lieutenant-Governor's medal, fifth year. Winner of Peter's Cup at Brandon for highest aggregate in stock judging. Member of the Chicago Stock Judging team, 1912. International debater, 1914. President of his year, 1912. President Union Literary Society, 1913. President of the Student Body, 1914.

Upon graduating, Paul accepted the position of Assistant Live Stock Commissioner for Saskatchewan.





# HONOR ROLL

List of ex-students and students of College who have offered their services in defence of our Empire, and who are now enrolled in His Majesty's forces, some in the battle line and others in training, waiting the call to go forward.

Fee, Chas. H.....'11 Class	Hepburn, Leonard....'10 Class
Butchart, Russell ...'13 "	Harris, R. T.....'17 "
Smith, Harry.....'15 "	Robinson, E. R.....'10 "
Cogland, Thos.....'17 "	Kerr, Oscar.....'12-'13 "
Shinner, E. ....'18 "	Gladstone, S. D. (Cal- cutta Light Horse). '17 "
Worswick, B.....'18 "	Miller, W. .... —
Rogers, R. J.....'18 "	Jonason, Peter ..... '18 "
Muir, Elliott ..... '15 "	*Ewens, Basil....'10-'12 "
James, H. ....'18 "	Lamb, C. C.....'11-'12 "
Glover, Ray ..... '18 "	de Montbel, Andra L. '13 "
Dyer, Harry ..... '14 "	Nunnerley, Geo. .... '06 "
McIntosh ..... '10 "	McPherson, Robt. '10-'11 "
Gardner, John.....'17 "	

\*As previously announced, Basil Ewens died at Salisbury Plain, December 27th, 1914.

To the above list should be added the name of Major Hugh M. Dyer (late Chairman of the Board of Directors of the College), at present second in command of the 2nd Battalion on Salisbury Plain.





### Our Literary Society

The first meeting of our Literary Society since the New Year was held on Wednesday evening, January 23rd. A very interesting programme consisting of impromptu speeches and a debate was given. Miss Bucknam spoke on "Our Snowshoe Club;" Miss Fraser, "The Use and Abuse of Alarm Clocks;" Miss Moore, "The Value of Neatness;" Miss Oliver, "The Joys of Choral Practice;" Miss Rathwell, "The Value of a good Reputation;" Miss Bruce, "What Length of time may we profitably spend at one table?"

The subject of the most interesting debate was, "Resolved that a knowledge of cooking is essential to the students in Agriculture." Misses Speechly and Morgan of the First Year ably upheld the affirmative, while Misses Moore and Thompson debated the negative. Some very interesting disclosures were made. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

Our meeting of February 3rd took

the form of a musical evening. Papers were given on Beethoven and Chopin and selections from these artists were well rendered.

### Home Economics "At Home"

The second "At Home" of the faculty of the Home Economics to the students was held in the girls' reception rooms on Friday evening, January 29th. At 7.30 as the guests passed in they were welcomed by members of the staff and presented with slips of paper bearing a line of some familiar old song. It was only after repeated enquiries that partners were found with the remaining lines. Groups of six or more couples then practised their song for a few minutes previous to singing it before a committee of competent judges. From the marvellous renderings of "Old Black Joe," "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," and other old favorites, the critics had difficulty in choosing the winners, but finally prizes were given to those who sang



"The Maple Leaf Forever," and they proudly retreated in martial style blowing their little tin horns victoriously.

A story with omitted parts was read by Prof. Smith, the vacancies being filled in by lines suggested from bars of music played by Miss Hemming. This afforded a very profitable and enjoyable means of enter-

tainment for some time, the musicians of the college of course coming off victorious in the contest.

Miss Lloyd and Mr. Cunningham each favored the gathering with solos rendered in a very appreciable manner, after which a delightful lunch was served and the guests departed, following the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."



With the advance of the winter season we have not been disappointed in the appreciation, by the students, of winter sports.

The Hockey Team have honored the colors by winning two, tying one and losing only one game out of the four already played in the Intercollegiate Series. The games were all fast and "worth seeing," as a "distinguished spectator" expressed it.

In curling, the boys are working their way in the Intercollegiate Series, but "Dad" says, "We have to let someone win something."

The "Snowshoers" have a club organized and some very enjoyable tramps have been brought about. This form of exhilarating and genteel exercise has become very popular, both boys and girls looking forward with keen enthusiasm to the pleasant outings over the excellent routes ar-

ranged by their President, Mr. Dunlop, and "Leader" Milne. The "Club" looks forward to a largely increased membership, as it is only lately the students have realized what ideal snowshoeing grounds are at their disposal.

The Senior and Junior Basketball teams have shown consistent "Crimson and Gold characteristics" by winning all games thus far in the Intercollegiate Series. The boys are showing good speed, and some excellent basketball has been witnessed in the M. A. C. Gym.

The rink has been well patronized on "skating nights," and to see the pleasure apparent in the throng frequenting the ice on these occasions, one can readily recognize the truth in the expression, "There is a world within the world."



### Senior Agricultural 34, Wesley 5

On the evening of Jan. 19, after study period, the students of Agriculture saw their Senior Basketball "Artists" win the first game of the Intercollegiate Series against Wesley by a score of 34 to 5.

The game was played in the home "Gym." and the "Ags." found it quite an easy task to demonstrate their superiority over the Wesleyans. Kennedy and Stevens did some very smooth scoring from the floor, while English and Billington also showed considerable accuracy in locating the baskets.

Although the score indicates a one-sided game, the Wesleyans broke loose a few times and showed some real fast combination, but their weaknesses were mainly inability to get past the defence and poor shooting. On the whole, however, some very lively basketball was exhibited in the game.

Line-up—Kennedy, English, Billington, Stevens, Beaubier.

### Agriculturals 28, Law 20

On the evening of January 26 the Agricultural Seniors registered another win by defeating Laws in the M. A. C. Gym. by a score of 28 to 20.

Billington's speed was a feature of the game, along with the fast work of the others, who enabled him to give a few clear demonstrations of his good judgment in locating scores. It is not necessary to name each individual player, for we must realize that it is a combination of strong individuals that has made their record what it is as winners.

Line-up—Kennedy, Stevens, English, Beaubier, Billington, Leslie (spare).

### Junior Basketball

The Juniors have also shown that they rightfully deserve a chance for a pennant in the Intercollegiate Ser-

ies. The first two games, January 21 and 28, were won by them, against the "Meds" and Varsity respectively. Both games were played at the M. A. C. and were closely contested, the score in the first game being 28 to 21, while the second was 14 to 13.

Leslie and Dunlop on the wings are proving themselves good at scoring, and with the season's experience it may be interesting to see the game at the end of the season between the Seniors and Juniors.

The line-up for both games was as follows: Leslie, Dunlop, Howden, Green and Parkinson.

### Agriculture 30—Wesley 18

The third game (and victory) for the Juniors, was played at the Y.M. C.A. on Saturday, February 6. Score, 30-18.

The feature of the game was the severe and close checking by the Wesleyans, and it was certainly not their fault that they did not win. Leslie in the first half did all the scoring that was done, while Dunlop on the other wing scored seven baskets in the last half of the game. Green and Barnes took advantage of a couple of good opportunities, scoring a couple of times. In all a fast game.

Lineup: Dunlop, Leslie, Green, Parkinson and Barnes.

### Agriculturals 5, Pharmacy 0

The Hockey team registered a "white-wash" over the Pharmacies at the Auditorium on Saturday, Jan. 16th, by a score of 5 to 0.

Hopper and English were not in the game, but Graham and Galbraith did good work in their places. Although there was not much real fast combination, the boys did not scatter, always seeming to be in their places whenever the Pill-makers tried to get away. Rushes by Bolton,



Roberts brothers and Coldwell made things dangerous for the opposition, though they were not always successful in scoring. The feature of the game was the defence put up by Roberts and Bolton, with the hearty and "peppery" work done by those playing ahead. All seemed to have better "wind" than in the game a week ago, and with improvement in combination it looks as if the good work will continue.

Line-up—Baragar, W. Roberts, Bolton, Graham, Coldwell, T. Roberts and Galbraith.

### Agriculturals 5, St. Johns 1

With Kennedy, goal; W. Roberts and Murray, defence; Hopper, Bolton and T. Roberts, forwards, and Galbraith, as rover, the Agriculturals defeated St. Johns at the Auditorium Rink on January 23rd.

The game was fast and uncertain at the first. The St. Johns "Hockeyists" put up some pretty fast combination work, but were very effectively met by the Farmers' defence, and Kennedy was in goal, "life size," at all times. The "Ags." combination was a trifle weak, but by strong individual rushes and good support by the defence the score was gradually brought up to 4 to 1 in the first half. The St. Johns goalie was surely a good "saver," for the score does not in any way indicate the number of shots that were viciously intended to be scores.

In the last half the score was advanced to 5 to 1 for the Crimson and Gold, with everybody playing "safe." The goal-keepers were much in evidence, and had much to do with holding the score in moderation, as long shots were numerous.

### Medicals 4, Agriculturals 2

The Hockey team met defeat for the first time this winter at the hands of the "Meds." on January 30th. Score, 4 to 2.

The boys put up their usual good game, but the "Meds." speedy centre "got through" a couple of times and scored the two goals that spoiled the 2 to 1 lead the "Ags." enjoyed for the larger part of the game. It just seemed to be for a moment that there was a chance to get away, and they took advantage of it, for otherwise Roberts and Bolton kept them out of range.

Line-up—Baragar, Roberts, Bolton, Galbraith, Hopper, Coldwell, T. Roberts.

### Curling

The M.A.C. are represented in the Intercollegiate series in the "Roarin' Game" by three rinks. These are as follows: Fry, Bell, R. Hopper, L. McKenzie (skip), C. Hopper, Lothian, Holdershaw, English (skip), and C. G. Kennedy, G. B. Walker, Hedley, J. A. Ross (skip).

Ross' and McKenzie's Rinks have each won a game, but in the other cases, though the games were closely contested and fought to a finish the high figures were on the wrong side of the sheet.

When we get a curling sheet of our own at the College it should be possible to frame up a few rinks that, with a little practice, would make the score more interesting. Even yet there is a chance of a few wins as well as the experience.

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Freshman, in class conducted by S. Bj——n, speaking on Barley: "What is the scientific name of Barley used in Spirit manufacture?"

S. Bj——n: "Family, Barleycorn; Variety. John."



## *The Visit of the Fairies*

Once in the far, far Northland,  
In the days of long ago,  
There lived, in his icy palace,  
The King of the Frost and Snow.  
His was a beautiful mansion,  
Piled up high as the sky,  
Where the Northern Lights and the stars shine bright,  
But the sun seldom seems to pass by.

The King looked forth one morning,  
With a smile and a cheery eye,  
And he thought that the Southern regions  
Would be faded and bare and dry.  
So he called in his eager servants,  
The Fairies of Frost and Snow,  
And bade them sail with each tiny pail,  
As fast as their wings would go.

Away in the darkness they hurried  
To scatter the snow about;  
And lo, the earth was all whiteness,  
When the sun came peeping out.  
But alas, the trees and bushes  
Were jealous, and shook with cold,  
And they thought a snowy cover,  
Would be worth its weight in gold.

Next day as the King sat thinking  
How pretty the earth must be,  
He heard a gentle whisper,  
'Twas the South Wind with a plea;  
It said, "O, dear old Frost King,  
I bring from the trees a prayer,  
That you will send your Fairies,  
And make them white and fair."

Once more he called his servants,  
The Fairies of the Frost,  
"Go, you, to the laden store-house,  
And let no time be lost.  
Then hasten to the Southland,  
And drop the hoar-frost down,  
To clothe the shrubs and the bushes  
In a soft and clinging gown."

Away, away sped the Fairies,  
To do their King's command;  
And when the sun arose in the morning  
In that balmy Southern land,  
He found that the work of the Fairies,  
In the quiet and darkness of night,  
Had made the heart of those brown, old trees,  
Cheery and happy and bright.

Away in the far, far Northland,  
In the land of the midnight sun,  
Rested those busy Fairies,  
For they felt that their work was done;  
And the face of that kind old Frost King  
Wore a look that was far from sad,  
For he felt that the Fairies, his little folk,  
Had made the old earth glad.

MARION BARR.





The February issue of Vox Wesleyana is a Students' Number. To quote from the Xmas editorial of this Magazine "We want this Students' Number to demonstrate that Wesley students can on their own account produce a creditable issue of their College Paper." Wesley students are to be congratulated heartily. They have produced an issue brimful of interest. Of particular interest to M.A.C. students is an article by Mr. A. O. Rose, who writes a forceful appeal to students to recognize their responsibility for Social Service.

Student (at home during vacation): "Father, what is frenzied finance?"

Father: "Financing you at College, my boy."

The January number of "The Quill" should be in demand in the Reading Room for some time. It is "Ye Country Number" and is edited by pupils from the country.

"The Country Boy's Creed" is good—part of it is reproduced here: "I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but how you do it; that opportunity comes to the boy on the farm as often as to the boy in the city; that life is larger, freer and happier on the farm than

in the town; that my success depends not on my location, but upon myself, not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do, not upon luck, but pluck."

Extract from "Essay on Man": "Men are what women want to marry. Once they are married, they seldom go to church afterwards. If they wore bonnets perhaps they might."

Professor Jackson: "Why doesn't the earthworm have eyes?"

Neilson: "Because it would get dirt into them if it did."

Heard Around the Hall: "It's not the high cost of living I kick about, it's the high cost of loving."

The country students should certainly publish further issues of "The Quill."

Brandon College Quill.—Straws often show which way the wind blows. To quote from an editorial of this Magazine: "We have not found our task (of editing the magazine) laborious. One of the pleasant features of the work is the ready response which is being given when the call goes forth for material."

Again, from a report of a hockey match: "Bandmaster Fitzgerald led the College Rooters who turned out to a man."



Are we quite up to this standard yet?

A.—What are you Russian into the Dining Room like that for?

B.—Because I'm Hungary.

A.—Well, you'll just have to wait, I can't Servia.

Brad: "I wonder how many girls will be made unhappy when I marry?"

Hopper: "That depends upon how many you are going to marry."

Son: "Pa! A man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

Father: "We are told so, my son."

Son: "Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything of him left, is there?"

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The Georgia Agricultural Quarterly (January issue) should appeal strongly to all of us. It contains an excellent article on "Europe's Soil Crops," also equally good ones on "Feeding of Animals" and "Preserving of Fence Posts." The illustrations of this magazine are exceptionally good.

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The sixth issue of the Manitoban is to hand. Each succeeding issue of this magazine seems to illustrate more and more what a crying need there was for some such publication. We wonder how long "Around the Campus" will be confined to two pages only.

Freshman (inviting lady to the theatre): "Of course you know I'll pay all expenses."

---

From the last page of the College Hymn Book:—

"Our choir is a dandy lot;  
Sometimes it's here, sometimes it's not,  
Sometimes it sings, sometimes it don't,  
Just now it seems to think it won't."

---

The O.A.C. Review for January contains much of personal interest to M.A.C. students. Besides containing a short biography of Professor Moorhouse—an O.A.C. graduate—the Review contains an "In Memoriam" to the late J. H. McCulloch—late of M.A.C., late for Physics, late for English, in fact late for every early morning lecture. Jack is nothing if not versatile!

We envy the Review their amount of advertising matter.

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Among our exchanges this month we gratefully acknowledge: "Vox Wesleyana," "The Manitoban," "O. A.C. Review," "Georgia Agricultural Quarterly," "Brandon College Quill," "The Quill," Marion Iowa, "The Echo," Hazelton, Pa. "The Minnesota Farm Review." These exchanges have been placed in the Library.

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"Are you feeling ill?" asked the nurse of the Third Year convalescent. "Let me see your tongue, please."

B——: "It's no use, Nurse. No tongue can tell just how I feel."

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H—s: "How many brothers have you, Miss Clayton?"

Miss C.: "Just one and he has batched it for ten years so I am afraid he is a hopeless case."

Miss Henry: "Oh bring him in here!"

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### An Old Proverb Revised

Leave thy bread upon thy plate and it will return to you in many ways.





**Douglas Morrison** '13-'14, Hartney, Man., a member of the '18 class who did not return to College this winter. He has spent the summer on his home farm. Douglas will no doubt be missed by the former occupants of the "400" flat, where he, once in a while, in company with some of his confederates indulged in pillow fights, etc. However we may enjoy a visit from him sometime during the winter.

**Russell Butchart**, Hartney, Man., of the '09-'10 class, is another of the "Old Boys" who has answered the call of king and country. At present he is a private in the 27th Battalion, Manitoba Rangers. Russell was always of an adventurous nature, and we may expect him to do his duty "whate'er befall."

**W. E. Campbell**, '10-'14, Minto, Man. Our white haired angel informed us that he intends to come back to his class this winter, but due to his brother being absent from home, he found it impossible to attend College. Willie is still progressing in the gentle art of dancing, and from a report of a concert by the Minto Packet, Willie is proving his abilities as a soloist and actor. Willie informs us that he will be on hand to celebrate the "Old Boys'" reunion, and see all his old friends.

**Chas. T. McLean** '09-'12, Ellisboro, Sask. Those of the '15 Graduating Class will always remember the sturdy figure and irrepressible good humor of "Mac." They can even yet see him on the football field giving the M.A.C. the benefit of his splendid succor ability. As a stock judge he stood well to the fore, and since leaving College has several times won keen competitions in horse and cattle judging. Among them was his success in capturing the gold medal for horse judging at Regina Winter Fair, 1913. "Mac" specializes in hackney drivers and school teachers, and a recent purchase of a section adjacent to the home farm at Ellisboro, Sask., in the Qu'Appelle Valley, may be interpreted as an indication of his success in these lines also.

**De Witt Switzer** '10-'12. De Witt hails from Grenfell, Sask., "where the balmy breezes blow." Since leaving College he has been unfortunate in having been ill at various times, but we are pleased that he is well on the road to recovery now. While a student there were two characteristics he possessed that singled him out among his classmates, one was his ability to judge grain, the other, his scrupulous attendance at all lectures, his unfailing observance



of all the varied details connected with the rules, regulations, and unwritten laws of the institution. He was successful in capturing one of the prizes in grain judging at Brandon Winter Fair, 1912, and has since had similar successes at Saskatchewan Fairs.

**John Fahey '13-'14**, Seattle, Wash. An irresponsible, irresolute, bold desperado, who hit this town from Tipperary, Ireland, also abode for a protracted period of time at Killarney, Man., attended the M.A.C. during the winter of '13-'14, where he distinguished himself as an Irish jig and sword dancer, society entertainer, etc. He is now broncho busting at Seattle, Wash. Little wonder "Pat" is missed by all the boys of the "18" class!

**F. M. Shirriff '11-'14**, Brandon, Man. Six feet of gloom-dispelling happiness, "Mutt," known equally as well on both sides of the dormitory, is sorely missed by one and all. At present we hear he is out surveying, but intends farming for himself the coming summer. Frank was always ready to help along sports, socials, eating functions, etc., and is indeed conspicuous by his absence.

**H. T. Clare '09-'14**. Harold is now at Kinley, Sask., managing "The Clare Farms, Ltd." From reports received we know he is putting into use many of the ideas gathered while at College. Not only is Harold making a success of his mixed farming operations, but also taking an active part in the literary society organized in the nearby town. We wish him success and advise him to beware of poisoned whale.

**W. H. Read '09-'13**, Nanton, Alta. Although crops were light this year Walter reports that conditions are not so bad in their district. His many College friends and "others"

will be pleased to learn that he is managing the home farm, where a large amount of live stock is kept. Walter always avoided loneliness, and now amuses himself playing hockey with the town team. At present he is taking a holiday trip to his parents' home in Portland, Oregon. We often wonder if he still remembers the crowning escapade of his College life, namely, the toboggan slide.

**E. R. Bewell '14**, Rosser, Man. After working for Beatty Bros. most of the summer he bought grain at one of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.'s elevators for a couple of months last fall and then returned home for the winter. Ray is a frequent city visitor, no doubt on business, and he occasionally gives us a friendly call.

**J. C. Dryden, '14**, Ste. Agathe, Man. Jack put in last summer on the home farm and intends to remain there again this year. He was out lecturing on "Farm Sanitation" in Southern Manitoba for the Extension Department early this year. No doubt he misses the dancing class this winter, but "all play and no work would make Jack too giddy a boy."

**G. A. Ingram '10-'12**, Sundial, Alta. Since completing his second year "Ingie" has been on his homestead farm at Sundial, Alta. While at College he was one of the jolliest men of his class, and was always ready for a raid on "400." We regret that he found it impossible to continue his course at the M.A.C., but wish him good luck on his homestead.

**J. W. Cormack '13-'14**, Rosssburn, Man. Jack Cormack is one of the '18 class who could not see his way clear to join his class again this winter. He has been running his home farm the past summer, but at present is letting his light shine by travelling

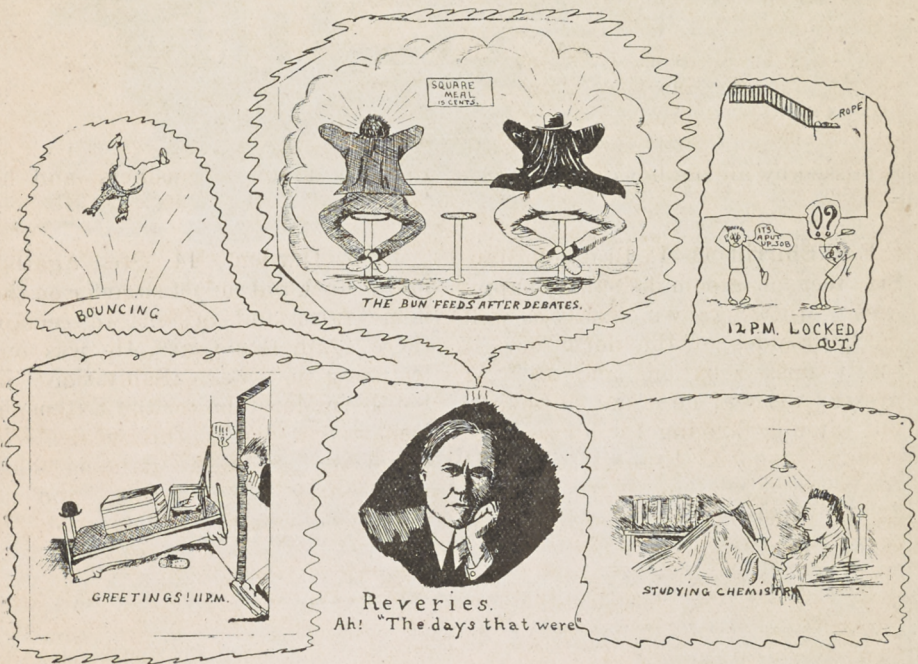


for the Aladdin Lamp Co. We advise Jack not to give too many demonstrations to the ladies, burning the mid-night oil.

**George E. Moody**, Morris, Man. George paid us a welcome visit on January 15th, bringing with him his usual genial smile. He has bought a farm and has also taken unto himself—a threshing machine. While he denies any such implication we firmly believe his undertakings will soon be co-operative. Good luck George!

of being the first President of the Student Body at M.A.C.

**W. H. Hill** '12-'13, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont. Everybody will remember the Hill who came to College with a beautiful golden moustache but who had the opportunity of displaying it about the college halls for only a short period. W. H. Hill is now attending the O.A.C., taking up third year work there. During the last two summers he has been working on the Brandon Experimental Farm,



**R. D. Colquette** '06-'08, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont. Dick is taking his final year at the O.A.C. and is one of the "live wires" of that institution. He is editor of the Agricultural Department of the O.A.C. Review, also President of the Cosmopolitan Club at Guelph. This is the only Canadian Club of its kind in the Dominion and we are glad to hear that Dick is making it a success. We regret that he did not see his way clear to return to the M.A.C., but every good wish goes to the man who enjoys the distinction

looking after experimental field crops and plot work, also assisting in exhibition work. He is Alumni editor of the O.A.C. Review.

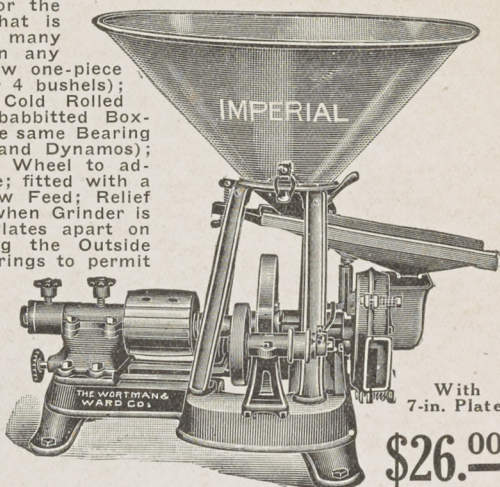
**E. G. Lohr** '11-'13, Erskine, Alta. Elva is progressing in his education by cultivating the social life at home. His "Ragtime violin" helps him out as leader of the Erskine orchestra, which is extremely popular at Terpsichorean gatherings. In athletics he is still prominent; being the champion local wrestler. We wish our strong boy luck and hope to see him some



## These Machines Ensure Cheaper and Better Farming

### THE IMPERIAL LOW DOWN FEED GRINDER

The best equipped Grinder for the use of the Western Farmer that is sold today. It possesses a great many exclusive features not found in any other Grinder: Exceptionally low one-piece frame; large Hopper (hold over 4 bushels); Shaft is exceptionally large, Cold Rolled Steel; long heavy self-acting babbitted Box-ing; Ring Oil Bearing (this is the same Bearing as used in high-speed Motors and Dynamos); Ball-Bearing End Thrust; have Wheel to adjust Plates, either fine or coarse; fitted with a Heavy Fly Wheel; Shaker Screw Feed; Relief of Spring to keep Plates apart when Grinder is empty; Cam Lever to throw Plates apart on all size Grinders; Bolts holding the Outside Plate Casing are fitted with Springs to permit the Plates to come apart should a nail or piece of iron go through and prevents breaking; fitted with large Grinder Plate, which takes easily one-quarter less power than Concave Plates.



With  
7-in. Plate

**\$26.00**

It will give satisfaction to the most exacting. It has as large a capacity as any Grinder of the same size. It will run up a speed of 2200 revolutions per minute if necessary, but it is only at this speed that the full capacity is obtained. A Bagger can be used with any size Grinder and will carry two bags at one time. All Grinders shipped set up ready for work. Each Grinder supplied with one fine and one coarse set of burrs.

97B145.	7-inch Grinder, Weight 270 lbs.	Price.....	\$26.00
97B146.	8-inch Grinder, Weight 310 lbs.	Price.....	29.00
97B147.	10-inch Grinder, Weight 350 lbs.	Price.....	35.00
97B148.	12-inch Grinder, Weight 450 lbs.	Price.....	45.00
97B149.	Bagger to Fit Grinder, Extra .....		10.00
98B150.	Extra Burrs. Per set, 7-inch 1.50 8-inch 1.75 10-inch 2.25 12-inch 2.75		

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### EATON GASOLINE ENGINE

Will grind your feed, saw your wood, pump your water, and do a dozen other small jobs around the farm, saving time and labor every minute. Will do a full ten-hour day's work on one gallon of gasoline per horse power.

THE CYLINDER is made of the very best metal, bored accurately, and thoroughly polished. The piston fits perfectly, and is equipped with specially made piston rings.

THE CRANK SHAFT, of one piece, forged steel, is heavily babbitted with the best grade babbit. We have never had one complaint about a defective crank shaft.

THE IGNITOR is make and break style. It is the simplest Ignitor made, ensuring a strong, bright spark. It can easily be taken off, and put on again in a couple of minutes.

THE GASOLINE FEED is both suction and gravity. The tank is placed between the fly wheels. The engine takes gasoline as required, and the gasoline is turned off or on by the throttle valve in the mixer.

THE PRICES are low as a result of modern methods of manufacture, enormous output and direct-from-factory selling. Look over the prices listed below and write for our Engine booklet, which will be sent free.

#### NEW PRICES OF OUR ENGINES

	H.P.	Rev. per Minute	Shipping Weight	Size of Pulley		Price
				Diam.	Face	
97B63	1½	450	350 lbs.	4-in.	4-in.	39.50
97B64	2½	400	650 lbs.	12-in.	6-in.	57.50
97B65	4½	350	900 lbs.	14-in.	6-in.	105.00
97B66	6	330	1,600 lbs.	16-in.	8-in.	150.00
97B67	8	300	1,800 lbs.	18-in.	8-in.	210.00
97B68	12	280	2,450 lbs.	22-in.	8-in.	315.00

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
**WINNIPEG CANADA**

Please mention M. A. C. Gazette when answering advertisements.



time in the near future. Latest reports say he is working at home for his board, and playing the fiddle for a living.

**T. J. Bain '11-'13**, Pincher Creek, Alta. We were very glad to receive a short while ago news of the doings of "Long Tom." He is in partnership with Frank Baker up at Pincher Creek, Alta., and reports seem to indicate that he is finding life rather pleasant, despite the fact that the injury he received to his right hand while at the M. A. C. still prevents him using it to any extent. Bain and Baker were two names more frequently mentioned together than those of any other two Agricultural students during their stay at College. They roomed together, and soon came to be known as the "Two Bees." They certainly lived up to their name. Bain was President of his class after Christmas in his first year; he played outside right on the football team, which won the junior championship; he was the leader in all gymnasium work until he sprained his wrist, and during his spare time—or, rather, his busy time—he used to demonstrate to an envious and admiring group of his friends how tenderloin steak and French fried should be made to disappear to best advantage. It is rumored that the Olympia Cafe moved back from Portage Avenue only after they learned that Tom did not intend to return to the M. A. C. after his second year.

A little bird has whispered that Tom is seriously—but no, we had better not mention that. His handshake (left hand) has lost none of its warmth, apparently. We would give a good deal to test it once again for ourselves.

**F. M. Baker '11-'13**. We had a very welcome visit from Baker just before Christmas. The fact that he was able to pay us two visits during

his ten days stay in Manitoba speaks volumes for the esteem in which he holds the M. A. C. We appreciated his visits all the more because he found time to visit Portage only once during the same time. Those of his many friends who had not seen him for some time were delighted to notice what a cheery smile he has developed—doubtless it is another of the many blessings for which he should be eternally grateful to the M. A. C. Baker's second name is "Model." He always headed the examination lists in his year; he was President of the Athletic Association when the M. A. C. won the Junior Football Championship; he upheld the honor of his year in Inter-Class Debates, and last, but by no means least, he affords a great example which all aspiring Lotharios would do well to follow. At present Baker is ranching at Pincher Creek, in partnership with Tom Bain, and he also is greatly distinguishing himself in the Pincher Creek Hockey Team as goal-tender. We are already looking forward to his annual visit to Manitoba next winter.

**Andrew A. Murray '13-'14**, Lyleton, Man. The genial "Andy" is one of the boys missed by the '18 class on account of his being unable to return to College this winter. On the ice he could always be depended upon to look after the puck a goodly part of every game in which he took part, and his rushes were characteristic features of his play. Although Andy could not see his way clear to join his class again this winter, we hope to have him with us again next year.

**Dr. R. C. JONES**

DENTIST

Office over McLean's Music Store  
Corner Portage and Hargrave - Winnipeg



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**MORE** **MORE** in service when you ship your grain to the G. G. G. Co.

**THAN** **MORE** in dollars for your grain because the G. G. G. Co. is in the field.

**USUAL** **MORE** for every dollar spent with the G. G. G. Co. for supplies of all kinds.

**MORE** from your acres if you use G. G. G. Co. seeds and G. G. G. Co. machinery.

In 1906 we started in a modest way to handle grain. We struggled on under difficulties and handicaps. Now we are the biggest grain handling concern in Canada. Having brought about an improvement in conditions surrounding the farmer's disposal of his grain, we undertook to help him also in regard to what he buys. We therefore have organized to handle direct from manufacturer to farmer a wide range of commodities needed on every farm in Western Canada.

Write for our interesting booklet giving a history of the organization and development of this big Farmers' Company. It's free for the asking.

Write also for our big 1915 Catalogue, in which we give description and prices of engines, plows, harrows, drills, cultivators, binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, buggies, wood saws, grinders, straw cutters, potato machinery, corn machinery, pumps, washing machines, scales, fanning mills and other lines of implements or machinery. Also coal, wire fencing, salt, flour, corrugated iron, sheet metal, lumber, builders' supplies, etc.

Have you seen our strong, small tractor, the **GRAIN GROWERS' SPECIAL?** Guaranteed to take the place of eight horses. Total weight, 6,000 pounds. Price, \$850.00. Or complete with 3-bottom 14-inch plow (price \$140.00) for \$975.00.

Save dollars by getting what you need direct from Factory to Farm. Not the lowest in price, but the best for the money. Quoted prices subject to increase, depending on tariff changes.

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Whether selling or buying get in touch with the G. G. G. Co.

# The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd.

WINNIPEG - CALGARY - FORT WILLIAM - NEW WESTMINSTER



**F. C. Hitchcock** '15, Brandon, Man. The '15 class regretted very much to find that "Hitchy" would not be with them again this year, but Frank had other fish to fry, and from all appearances he is successful in his line. Frank is practising Agriculture in his spare moments during this winter, and in the summer puts all the theories of his college education into practice. Just at present he is rehearsing a part in a play which he is managing for the Brandon Red Cross Society. We are hoping that Frank will find time to visit us some time before our college term closes.

**W. H. B. Simpson** '10-'12, High Bluff. We heard good news of "Happy Bill" the other day. Since leaving the M. A. C. he has worthily upheld the name of this institution. He has won first prizes at Plowing matches and has won two or three prizes in Stock Judging Competitions at Portage and elsewhere. Just

now Bill is highly interested in a Debating Club. He drives ten miles to the schoolhouse where meetings are held. We have reason to believe, however, that he does not follow the most direct route from home to the schoolhouse. It was ever thus! Bill intends to be in the city for Bonspiel week. We hope he will set aside part of his time for calling upon his many friends among the Agricultural students of this College.

### Canning—White

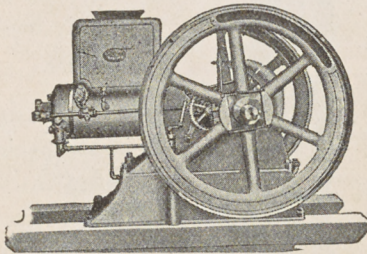
The wedding of Miss Margarite White, of Deleau, Man., and Mr. Ermine S., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Canning, of Deleau, Man., took place at Hartney on Dec. 19. The ceremony was performed by their pastor, Rev. D. B. Kennedy. They are now settled in "Their Little Grey Home in the West." We all join in wishing them a long and happy married life.

## You Should Know all about the Gasoline Engine that Won the Contest at Winnipeg Fair, July 1914

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In the choice of a Fountain Pen with which to take or transcribe your notes of the different lectures, your desire is for one which will always be ready for use, will write easily and smoothly, and will not let the ink run too rapidly from the point and so cause unnecessary blots. The best all round pen you can choose is a "Waterman," and we illustrate three that are particularly satisfactory.

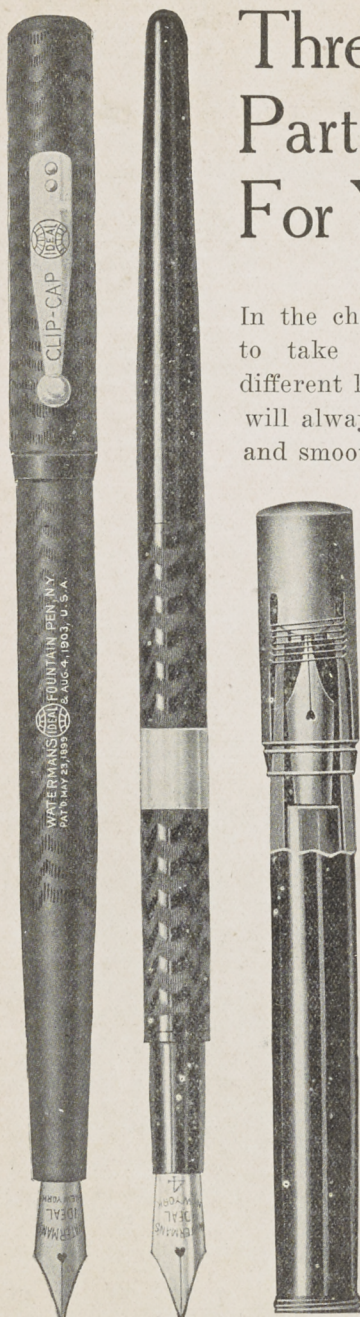
18911. Gentleman's Style Fountain Pen, in 4 sizes, No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$3.75; No. 4, \$4.25; No. 5, \$5.25.

(The larger pen is, the easier it writes and the greater its capacity for ink.)

18914. Lady's Style Fountain Pen, with tapering cap, with gold band, \$6.50; plain, \$2.50.

18919. Waterman's Safety Pen, an especially good pen for students' use; can be carried in any position in pocket or purse without leaking, \$3.00.

Either Fine, Medium or Stub points can be had in any of the above pens.



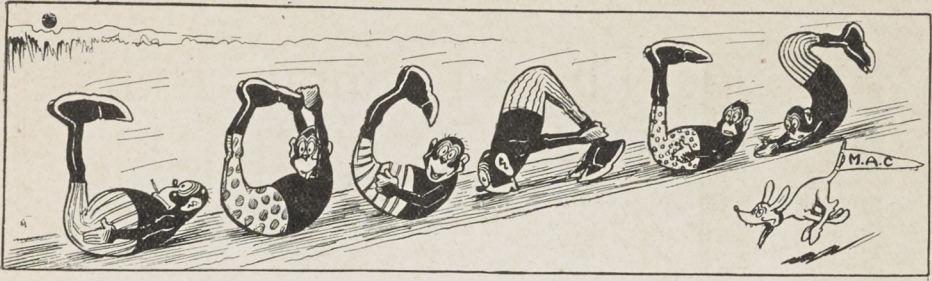
18911

18914

18919

**D. R. DINGWALL, Limited** JEWELLERS and STATIONERS  
PORTAGE AVE. AND MAIN ST. MAIN ST. AND LOGAN AVE.





### The Boys' Cooking Class

Fair Instructress, to Second Year cook class, contentedly munching toast, etc.: "Now, boys, hurry up and finish eating, or you won't be over to Residence in time for supper!"

### Silent?—Somewhat!

Moved by Gib——, seconded by Wink——, that the name "Silent" Committee be changed to "Sigh-lent."

### The Invariable Question

After Silent Committee Meeting. X—— (eagerly, even anxiously), to Gibson: "Was it mutual in MOST cases?"

### Overheard in the Store

Haf you ever tried our new, cheap gastile soap, vot?

B——, Second Year: "What shape are the horns of a Red Polled cow?"

Dr. Morden, in lecture to Economics class: "Now I am going to ask the class some questions. First, Miss Henderson, will you tell me—Oh, I beg pardon. Miss Bulloch—— (general amusement).

C. B. (after seeing "The Chocolate Soldier"): "I know what higher love is, but what is the other kind?"

Friend: "I guess it must be Lohr love; we'll ask Mollie."

Mac (reading the Free Press Comic section): "What is Happy's other name?"

Maud T.: "Why English, of course."

Miss Shipley: "What would a lemon in the Garden of Love be like?"

Effie P.: "Why, so nice, you would have to squeeze it."

Mr. Hopper (in English Literature): "Now, girls, just think of all the blessings we possess. Imagine where your breakfast came from this morning."

M.S.: "Avast! O horrible imaginings!"

Wanted—For the H. E. students, an instructor in tree-climbing to solve the difficulty of avoiding stray students in Agriculture.



## THE WAY GIRLS KISS

The Brandon girl bows her stately head,  
And fixes her stylish lips,  
In a firm, hard way, and lets them go  
In spasmodic little slips.

The Killarney girl removeth her specs,  
And freezeth her face with a smile;  
Then sticks out her lips like an open book,  
And cheweth her gum all the while.

The Deloraine girl says never a word,  
You'll think she is rather tame,  
With her practical views of the matter in hand,  
But she gets there just the same.

The Portage girl, the pride of the world,  
In her clinging and soulful way,  
Absorbs it all with a yearnful yearn,  
As big as a bale of hay.

The Pilot Mound girl gets a grip on herself,  
As she carefully takes off her hat,  
Then grabs up the prize in a frenzied way,  
Like a terrier shaking a rat.

The Reston girl, so gentle and sweet,  
Lets her lips meet the coming kiss,  
With a rapturous warmth and a thoughtful soul  
That floats on a sea of bliss.

I have sung the song of the girls who kiss,  
And it sets one's brain in a whirl;  
But to reach the height of all earthly bliss,  
Try a Home Economic girl.

With your arm round her waist, her face turned up,  
In a sweet, confiding way,  
You care not a cent for the whole wide world,  
Though the wind through your whiskers play.

And closer together your lips do draw,  
Till they meet in a rapturous glow,  
And the small boy hidden behind the fence  
Cries, "Gallagher! Let her go!"

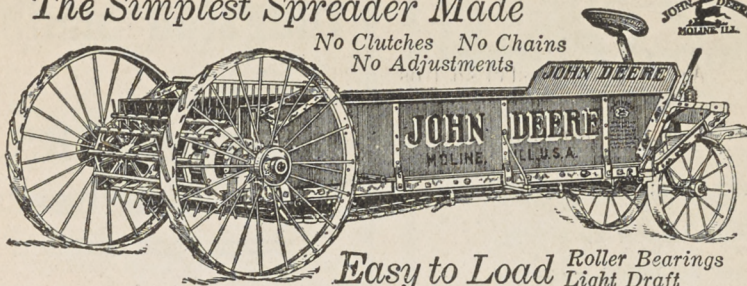


# John Deere Spreader

*The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle*

**The Simplest Spreader Made**

No Clutches No Chains  
No Adjustments



**Easy to Load** Roller Bearings  
Light Draft

**Decided Improvement in  
Spreader Construction**

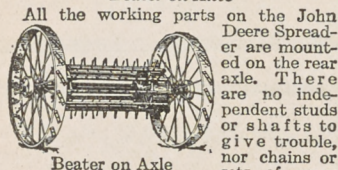
Up to this time every spreader on the market has been constructed along the same general lines.

The John Deere Spreader, however, is different. It is entirely new and there is nothing else like it on the market.

All the working parts are mounted on the main axle. There are no strains and stresses on the sides or frame and no clutches or chains to give trouble.

The John Deere Spreader is low down, easy to load, very simple, and always ready for business. It cannot get out of order.

## **Beater on Axle**



Beater on Axle

to get out of order. All strains and stresses are borne by the main axle and are not transmitted to the side of the box or the frame of the spreader.

Power to drive the beater is taken from the rear axle and operates through a planetary transmission (similar to that used on automobiles) mounted on the rear axle within the beater.

## **Light Draft—Few Parts**

There are at least two reasons why the John Deere Spreader is the lightest draft spreader made. One is that it has four sets of roller bearings; two in the front wheels and two on the main axle and beater. They reduce the draft materially.

Another reason is that the John Deere Spreader has so few parts. It has about 150 less types of castings than the simplest spreader heretofore made. It is only natural that the fewer parts a machine has, the easier it will operate.

When the John Deere Spreader is out of gear, it is simply a wagon.

## **Easy to Load**

The first three feet manure is lifted with an ordinary spreader are easiest of all. The real hard work is from this height to the top of the ordinary spreader.

The John Deere Spreader is low down. It is only necessary to lift each forkful

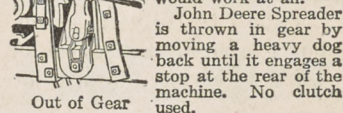
three feet. Thus, the hard work of loading a manure spreader is done away with. Besides, the person doing the loading can see inside the spreader at all times. Each forkful is placed exactly where it is needed.



Easy to Load

## **No Adjustments**

On the John Deere Spreader no adjustments are necessary. On the simplest spreader heretofore made, it was always necessary to make from ten to twenty adjustments before the machine would work at all.



Out of Gear

## **Positive Non-Racing Apron**

By the use of a very simple locking device inside the ratchet feed, the apron is positively locked against racing when spreading up hill or over exceedingly rough ground. The result is that when spreading with the John Deere Spreader the manure is always spread evenly. This is not possible on any other ratchet feed spreader made.

## **Change of Feed**

Change of feed is accomplished by a double shoe which is moved from the seat. This shoe determines the number of teeth the ratchets engage at each stroke. The John Deere Spreader has a variation of from five to twenty-five loads to the acre.

## **Substantial Steel Frame, Like the Modern Railway Bridge**

Both the side sills in the John Deere Spreader are of high carbon channel steel with the channels turned to the inside. Into these hollows are fitted four large wooden cross sills. Being bolted, these cross sills can be kept tight, insuring rigidity and alignment of frame at all times.



Built Like a Steel Bridge

**Even if You Don't Need a New Spreader Now, Come in and See It.**

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MR. FARMER: We want your cream shipped by express to us, and are prepared to pay cash for it—so soon as tested—at highest prices. Is this offer not better than making your own butter and trading it at the store? Don't delay writing us for particulars. It will pay you.

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The "WOLSEY" Underwear from England.  
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"HENDAWICH" Underwear from Scotland.  
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We're glad to state,  
Keep Cholly boy immaculate,  
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Has fresher, whiter, cleaner glow.  
His shirts—it seems a shame to hide  
Such spotlessness, a vest inside.  
And all without a sign of fray,  
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If you have any Hay for sale, write or wire for prices

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188 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

P.O. Box 2923

Phones: Garry 330-331

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WINNIPEG : CANADA



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In this climate there is nothing better than Oats in some form for breakfast, and the form in which they are most easily digested is as Rolled Oats, but they must be properly milled in order that the consumer get best results. Our Mills are noted for their fine products. and we know you will find

**OGILVIE OATS**  
**always give satisfaction**

K.3

## NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

Capital (paid up) - \$2,847,000

A general banking business transacted at all branches

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OFFICERS OF THE BANK: R. Campbell, General Manager; L. M. McCarthy, Superintendent Branches; V. F. Cronyn, Superintendent Eastern Branches; J. P. Roberts, Superintendent B.C. Branches.

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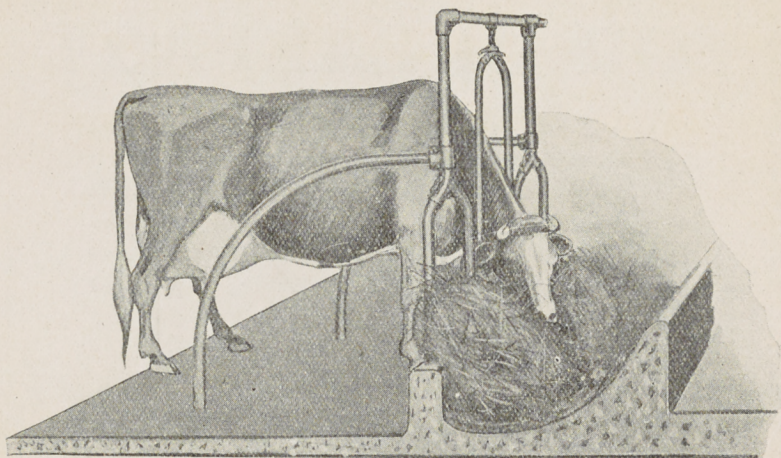


# LOUDEN'S "Y" STALL

Saves Feed

Prevents Trouble

Produces Profits



Every self-respecting cow, whether her aim in life is to produce milk or beef likes to be able to eat the hay placed in her manger by a generous master. Tie her in

## A Louden "Y" Stall

and she will always keep the feed in the manger and not be able to throw it out under her feet where it will be wasted. Notice in the picture the two pieces of pipe entering the front wall of the manger and preventing the hay from falling into the stall when the cow noses it around.

## A Sure Stop without a Movable Piece

These same pieces proportion the space in the stall so that the animal must place her head in the stanchion when she is brought into the stall.

EVERY PRACTICAL FEATURE is embodied in the LOUDEN "Y" STALL, while the objectionable points of many other stalls are eliminated. Equip your stables with the LOUDEN STALLS, and they will be bright, clean, sweet and fine-appearing. Your stock will be healthy, contented and profit-producing. Your help will be satisfied, and your labor cost reduced to the minimum.

## Free Barn Plan Service

Our expert barn architects will be glad to furnish you with drawings and blue prints gotten out to meet your own needs FREE OF ALL COST. Tell us how many head of stock you want to stable and ask our architect to prepare you plans. His services are free to you nor do you obligate yourself in any way by using them.

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**Louden Hardware Specialty Co.**  
MARTIN AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls, Bull Pens, etc. Bird Proof Barn Door Hangers, Clay Gates, Garden Tools, Seeders, Cultivators, etc.



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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE THE PRESIDENT**

Please mention M. A. C. Gazette when answering advertisements.



# The Farmer and His Grain

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**I**N these days, in order that the farmer might attain to the higher levels of success in his calling, he must be a business man as well as a skilled agriculturist.

One of the main factors in the financial success of the farmer (and we would not forget that there are other kinds of success in farming not to be measured by money alone), is in his being able to secure the highest prices obtainable for his grain with the least expense possible, compatible with security and satisfaction in the disposing of it.

In this Western country the only way in which the farmer can put himself in the position to obtain the best prices and most satisfactory treatment in the disposing of his grain, is by loading it direct into cars over the loading platform if possible, and shipping it by the carload to the terminal points of accumulation—Fort William and Port Arthur—and employing a reliable commission firm to look after and dispose of it. While Winnipeg is the great central market of the Western Canadian grain trade, the ports at the head of Lake Superior are the great storage depots, and the prices for the grain, delivered in store Fort William and Port Arthur, result from the daily fluctuations of grain values in the world's markets, and the keen competition among exporters and millers for the grain they need.

We respectfully submit that our firm embodies all the requirements of the experienced and reliable grain commission firm, because for seventeen years we have been actively engaged as the farmers' agents, making a special business of handling their grain shipments strictly on commission; for we never purchase a farmer's grain on our own account, but only handle it for his account and advantage, and our satisfactory work in this line is being vouched for every day by thousands of farmers over Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

We, therefore, invite all Western farmers to employ us in handling their grain shipments, and to write to us for shipping instructions, market prospects, and any other information about grain matters which they may desire.

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**THOMPSON, SONS & CO.**

Grain Commission Merchants

700-703 V. Grain Exchange

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Winnipeg, Can.